The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

FROM SHERMAN.

A BATTLE BUT NO PARTICULARS.

Under ordinary circumstances, having heard that a battle commenced on Monday with no particulars to this time, we would infer there was nothing good to send. The correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, at Nashville the 8th, says that Dalton had been evacuated; that JOHNSTON had but 30,000 men, and did not intend to make a stand. The Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* estimates JOHNSTON'S original force at 35,000. To this he thinks POLE'S corps of 20,000 has been added; also, 10,000 from Charleston and other points South. If these estimates are correct, General SHERMAN, with the advantage of position against him, cannot be expected to gain an easy victory.

From the Kanawha Valley.

On the 4th, Gen. Averill's expedition had reached Logan Court House without opposition.

Crooks' infantry column had reached Princeton without opposition. All communication with the expedition had been abandoned.

What they Say in Richmond of Grant's Advance.

We have news from Richmond to the 4th inclusive. It was then known at the rebel capital that GRANT had commenced his onward movement, which the *Whig* speaks of as being "more in obedience to orders from headquarters than in any hopes he may have of the capture of Richmond." As showing what was the expectation in Richmond, we quote the following paragraph from the *Whig:*

The War Department was last night without any intelligence from our army; yet private advices, from trustworthy sources, say that our men were never in better spirits and condition, or better prepared for the struggle. Before many days more—even before the setting of to-day's sun—we may hear that the great battle has begun; and when we recollect that it is Lee's army of veterans—men who have faced battle on a dozen fields—we can have no doubts of the result.

It is probable that by this time the *Whig* has learned to have less faith in "LEE'S army of veterans," and possibly it has some "doubts of the result."

PENNSYLVANIA SURGEONS FOR THE BATTLE.—Prof. Henry H. Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, with Drs. Lennox Hodge, G. W. Nebinger, D. S. Gloninger, St. Clair Ash, T. Childs, of Philadelphia, with Drs. Rowland, of Media, Green, of Germantown, and others of the "Reserve Corps of Volunteer Surgeons of Pennsylvania," organized by Governor Curtin, under Surgeon-General James King, have been ordered to active service in the field and in the hospitals at Washington.

To the Friends or Killed and Wounded Soldiers.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

As the wounded (that are able to bear transportation) will be arriving in Wasington for several days to come, and their friends will be anxious to hear from them, or to come and see them, they should bear in mind that they can get information by mail by writing to the U. S. Sanitary Commission at this place, giving the company and regiment to which the soldier belongs. Strangers coming here to look for their friends, should call at once (day or night) at the office of the Sanitary Commission, near Willard's Hotel, where they can get all necessary information how to proceed. It may be several days before complete lists of killed and wounded can be furnished. D.

Late from Richmond

Great Excitement in Petersburg.

BELLS RING---THE PEOPLE GATHER.

GEN. LEE'S DISPATCHES.

GEN. AVERILL AT WORK.

Richmond is greatly stirred up, if we may judge from the papers of that city. The *Whig* of the 27th notes the blowing up by a torpedo of the gunboat Commodore Jones, and says it put a stop to the advance of the Federal fleet up the James river. We quote:

Information that a large fleet of transports, convoyed by Yankee gunboats, was ascending the James river, and was not a great distance below City Point, was received on Thursday forenoon, about 11 a. m. Gen. Pickett immediately directed Col. P. A. Archer, commanding the State forces, to order out his men, and this was the signal for considerable excitement, which instantly ensued. This excitement was greatly enhanced by the ringing of the Court-House bell, and this was soon followed by the ringing of all the other bells in the city, which startled the quiet denizens of the town, from its centre to its remotest limits.

The militia quickly responded to the sum, mons, and in course of three or four hours, more than 10,000 were at the place of rendezvous "armed and equipped as the law directs." All veterans around Petersburg, including infantry, artillery and cavalry, put themselves in readiness and moved to the place of destination.

The enemy came up the James river, and at 4 p. m. landed a force of 2,000 men at City Point, capturing our picket guard of thirty men, under Lieut. Duggie. The signal station was captured, but the men escaped. The bulk of the enemy went to Bermuda Hundred, three miles higher up, and landed from 10,000 to 15,000 men. Our informant count-d 41 transports and others coming, three iron clads in the distance, (monitors,) and four gunboats.

Bermuda Hundred is ten miles from Drury's Bluffs and two or three miles inland from the Richmond and Petersburg railroad.

Gen. LEE, in his first dispatch, dated Orange Court House, May 5, in reference to the battle the day previous, says:

Our troops repulsed the enemy most handsomely, capturing 981 privates and 41 commissioned officers, who have arrived here. Gen. T. M. Jones and Col. Warren, of the 10th Virginia, are killed, and Gen. Stafford is mortally wounded.

Gen. Pegram painfully wounded in the knee

A subsequent dispatch says: They were repulsed in every instance; a strong effort was made to turn our right; we drove them on our left, but they were stubborn on the right, until Longstreet finally forced them to give way.

General Longstreet received a severe wound in the shoulder.

General Paul Jennings was mortally wounded.

The fighting was principally with musketry, the ground being unsuitable for artillery.

Colonel Brown of the Virginia artillery, was killed.

Of the next day's fight, the following account is given:

Fighting was resumed this morning, mostly with musketry. It is believed that we are driving them. General Benning was slightly wounded in the arm. Three hundred more prisoners have reached here, and more are on the way to Richmond. The ambulance committee arrived here this morning.

LYNCHBURG.—The *Virginian* has information that Averill has concentrated 8,000 cavalry and infantry in Kanawha Valley, with the intention of making a raid on the salt works in Washington county.

A dispatch dated Charleston, the 6th, says the bombardment of Fort Sumter continued, the firing being severe, and that several vessels supposed to have reinforcements for Farragut, had gone South.

In the rebel Senate, on Friday, Mr. Henry introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Forrest, and the officers and men of his command, for their gallant services in West Tennessee and West Kentucky. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Democratic Peace Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.

The Democratic State Convention now in session in this city, has passed resolutions declaring the war, as conducted, to be for abolition purposes and to revolutionize the country, and urging the National Democratic Convention to pledge the party to a restoration of peace upon just and honorable terms. An effort was made to condemn the war for any purpose, but failed for reasons of policy. Ex-Governor Bigler and Welled Downey have been elected to the Chicago convention.

Sailed, the steamer John L. Stephens for Mazatlan, with a cargo valued at $120,000.

Trade with Mexico is rapidly increasing.

Flour and grain quiet.

A light rain fell again, and crop prospects are slightly improved.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 11.

FLOUR—Dull.

Small sales Wheat a shade higher. No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1,30; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1,20.

CORN—Firm. Old held at $1,18; No. 1 new held at $1,14; new held at $1,15.

WHISKEY—Very dull. Offered sales $1,19@$1,20.

Details of Tuesday's Fight.

TERRIFIC CHARGE OF HANCOCK!

CAPTURE OF REBEL BRIGADE

Our Total Loss 35,000 Men!

ARMY IN GOOD SPIRITS

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

A great battle was fought yesterday afternoon near Spottsylvania Court House, in which the advantage was decidedly with our army.

Gen. Stevenson was killed, and Gens. Robinson and Rice wounded.

Gen. Hancock took one thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery in a splendid charge.

We shall forward particulars as soon as they can be written out.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

On Monday there was considerable but not very severe fighting. The principal event was the gaining of what was considered an important position on the south side of the river Po. In the evening Burnside moved into position on the left.

On Tuesday we commenced skirmishing in the morning along the whole line, preparatory to a general attack, which was ordered to be made at five o'clock in the evening. Early in the afternoon the rebels took the initiative by attacking Hancock on the extreme right with great fury. Hancock not only repulsed the enemy, but made a terrific charge, nearly annihilating Heath's North Carolina division.

This fight delayed the attack on the other parts of the line till nearly a quarter of seven, when our forces made a furious assault driving the enemy from his first works and capturing an entire brigade, including many stands of colors and thirty-seven officers. This achievement was performed by Wright's (late Sedgwick's) corps, which thus took a thousand prisoners.

Burnsides, on the extreme left, pushed the enemy's right to within a quarter of a mile of Spottsylvania Court House, and was not brought to a halt till ten o'clock on Wednesday.

Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, who has just arrived from Gen. Grant's headquarters, gives the following account of the battles of Monday and Tuesday:

The Army started from the battlefield in the Wilderness at half past eight o'clock Saturday evening, marching on three roads, Burnside in reserve, protecting the trains. About sunrise Sunday morning, the rear guard of the rebels was overtaken, and there was some cavalry skirmishing during the day, the rebels giving way before our advance.

Toward the close of the day a heavy fight took place in which Gen. Robinson was wounded Warren's corps, in the centre, bore the brunt of the fighting. During the day some 1,500 or 2,000 men were lost on our side, mostly from the 5th corps. Our attack was repulsed, and both armies halted for the night.

To-day a renewal of the engagement was anticipated, and very heavy cannonading was heard at eleven o'clock this morning. The army, in spite of the heavy losses it has experienced, amounting in the aggregate, killed, wounded and missing, to 35,000 men, is in excellent heart and condition. Gen. Rice is among the killed.

A False Rumor

The fact that General Grant has ordered a large amount of supplies for his army and has made arrangements to ensure their transportation has given birth to a rumor eagerly caught up by secessionists here, that he has been compelled to fall back to Fredericksburg, which is untrue.

The Recent Naval Battles.

The Navy Department is still without official intelligence concerning the recent fight between our iron-clads and the rebel ram in the North Carolina Sound.

Congressional Proceedings.

It is not likely that the Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic bill restore the Senate amendment, raising the Belgium minister to a full mission.

The House passed a bill striking unemployed Generals from the roll by an unexpectedly large majority—yeas, 72; nays, 45, after rejecting propositions by COX and KERNAN, to let a Board of Court of Inquiry, bearing upon competency or incompetency of officers not in active service.

The House having agreed to the Senate amendments to an act establishing a postal money order system, it only wants the President's signature to become a law.

The Senate passed the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson some weeks since, to reorganize the Quartermaster's Department. The only amendment adopted relates to the inspection of clothing, and camp and garrison equipage.

The Senate passed the House bill granting lands to the Migrator and Sioux City Railroad, in Iowa.

The special bill of Mr. Allison, of Iowa, in favor of providing homes for soldiers on confiscated lands of rebels, was very able, and large numbers of copies have been ordered for the coming campaign.

The Senate Naval Committee have reported favorably Mr. Trumbull's proposition for a Navy Yard and Depot at Cairo.

RUMORS FROM THE FRONT.

FIGHTING REPORTED ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

It is reported that last night our headquarters were two miles in advance of Spottsylvania. A general advance was ordered for five o'clock yesterday, Tuesday evening, and the firing from that hour to sundown is said to have been very heavy. It is stated that Grant has captured a large amount of commissary stores.

All was quiet along the lines until late Monday evening, when it was thought the rebels were falling back, or that Lee had already gone to Richmond, to meet Smith; who was reported close to there. Therefore a move was determined on, and at five P. M. the entire line moved forward. The right crossed a branch of the Po and drove aligut battery off, posted to defend a small bridge. Warren's front and Hancock's left had livelyengagements with the rebels, who threw shot and shell from a battery in the woods. The enemy was finally driven back about three quarters of a mile, and at dark the firing ceased. It is believed that Longstreet's corps was the only one in our front, and that he was left to impede our progress, while Lee was attending to Smith.

A rebel cavalry brigade is reported having been seen on the north side of the river Rapidan on Monday, near Fredericksburg. The *World's* special dispatches say that Lee's entire army was on Monday on the south side of the Glody river, between that and the river Po. His right is stretched nearly to the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, which he seemed desirous of reaching to obtain supplies or insure his safety. We have taken more prisoners in Lee's retreat than during Thursday's and Friday's battles. All information in Grant's possession is of the most favorable character, showing clearly Lee's retreat beyond Spottsylvania.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

To General Dix:—A dispatch received from the Army of the Potomac, at 5 p. m. yesterday, says both armies held their position at Spottsylvania without material change. The enemy have been driven to their breastworks. The 6th corps, under General Wright, had carried the first line of the enemy's rifle pits. There was heavy skirmishing during the day.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Sherman or Gen. Butler since mine of yesterday.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

Nothing has been received here of any reverse to Grant's army.

The impression prevailed in the army yesterday that Lee was about crossing the North Anna river.

Rebel prisoners captured on Monday report Longstreet's death.

A messenger from Gen. Grant, who is said to have left the field Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, reports that Grant had moved on the enemy's works at Spottsylvania Court House. The battle was chiefly with artillery, and was very severe—our forces gaining steadily upon the enemy.

The body of Major-General Sedgwick arrived in town this morning.

Serious Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.

A serious break has occurred on the long level of the canal, near Whitesboro, washing away the heavy embankment and a portion of the Central Railroad track. The passengers are transferred at the breach in the road, and the trains are detained only a few minutes.

THE VERY LATEST.

CONTINUOUS SKIRMISHING.

"ENEMY BUSTED EVERY TIME."

Grand Attack Last Evening!

Sherman Heard From.

Nothing from Butler or Banks.

LEE FLANKED RIGHT AND LEFT

Is Driven Across the South Anna.

The Retreat and Pursuit.

Special Dispatch to Commercial:

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The latest news from the front is embraced in a private letter from Gen. Ingalls, dated yesterday noon. It states that skirmishing is going on all the time on our front, in which the enemy, to use Gen. Ingalls' expression, were "busted every time." He adds: "We expect to attack them at five o'clock this evening."

Official.

WASHINGTON May 11.

To Major General Dix:

No intelligence has been received by this Department from the Army of the Potomac, since my dispatch of this morning. A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at Tunnel Hill at 2:30 p. m., states that McPherson had not attacked the enemy, Resaca at having found their position to be strongly fortified, and had taken his position at Snake Creek Gap. Gen. Sherman is in front of Buzzards' Roost Gap, awaiting the arrival of a part of his forces. This dispatch came by way of Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, having been delayed in consequence of a heavy storm that broke down all the lines south of Nashville

No intelligence has been received to-day from Gen. Butler's command, except that three hundred rebel prisoners, including one negro, had arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point, in charge of a negro guard.

Nothing of recent date has been received from General Bank's command.

A *Times* special from Washington, May 11, states that it is reported that Grant has flanked Lee, both on the right and left. A terrible battle occurred yesterday. Lee was driven across the South Anna River. Grant is still in close pursuit.

A *Tribune* special, dated Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, May 10th, says: Our loss in the battles of Sunday and yesterday will probably amount to at least 2,500. Gens. Grant and Meade were at the front last night personally superintending Hancock's attack. After dispatching our special messenger last evening, a heavy cannonading was opened on the rebels occupying Spottsylvania under cover of fire. Gen. Hancock crossed the little river Po and pushed the enemy beyond the town.

News reaches us this morning that communication is opened between us and Washington, by way of Belle Plain and Fredericksburg. The mail is just in from Washington.

By this way our wounded and prisoners are also to be sent.

We now hold about five thousand prisoners.

General Morris, of the 6th Corps, who was standing beside General Sedgwick when he was killed, was wounded in the leg, but not seriously.

By a document found on a prisoner, it appears that the body of General Wadsworth was buried by them at the Wilderness. This would seem to determine the certainty of his death.

It also states that Butler was within thirteen miles of Richmond.

Our army is pressing Lee's retreat upon all sides, while our cavalry under Sheridan have been performing prodigies of valor. Our troops sustain their hard marching with wonderful endurance, and are in good spirits.

For a long time after our Wilderness fight, it was difficult to make many of the men believe that our movement was not a retreat, but when ascertaining beyond a question that we were advancing their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and they made the woods ring with huzzahs for Grant, Meade, Burnside, and for everybody.

Our wounded have suffered severely, and but for the humane and tender regard of their condition, we should undoubtedly ere this have been upon the south banks of the Anna.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* from Washington says a heavy firing was heard yesterday from Gen. Butler's headquarters; the iron-clads were engaged.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The total number of wounded that have arrived here is 4155.

FROM WASHINGTON.

LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT.

The Negro Troops.

Fort Pillow and Few Prisoners.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1864.

From Grant till 11 P. M. Tuesday.

The latest accounts received from Grant are up to eleven o'clock last evening, when everything was progressing favorably. Officers who left Fredericksburg this morning, report that rumors prevailed there that a terrible battle took place toward nightfall yesterday, and that several Union generals were killed; but no authentic intelligence has been received there or has reached Washington, and the story is disbelieved here.

Monday's Battle.

Heavy canonading was heard. Some particulars are known of Monday's engagement between the corps of General Warren and Ewell. The latter is said by one correspondent to have been driven from the ridge on which he was posted, a success which gave us command of Spottsylvania Court House, and the river post-office. The latter statement, however, may be doubted, as General Ingalls' dispatch of yesterday indicates that the enemy were still between us and the river.

Negro Troops take No Prisoners and Remember Pillow.

A wounded officer who came up to-day, reports that in one of the recent engagements the colored brigade in Burnside's corps displayed great valor and took very few prisoners, going into action with the cry, "Remember Fort Pillow!"

Dismissed the Service.

Among the officers dismissed this week is Col. J. H. Moore, 25th Michigan, and Captain 6th Regular Infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and for habitual drunkenness.

Judicial Nomination.

H. C. Caldwell has been nominated U. S. District Judge of Arkansas.

From North Carolina.

BATTLE WITH REBEL RAMS.

ESCAPE OF THE ALBEMARLE.

NEW YORK, May 11.

A *Herald* correspondent, writing from Newbern, N. C., under date of Thursday, May 5th, says that the rebel ram Albermarle, accompanied by its satellite, Cotton Plant, and the army gunboat Bombshell, captured by them at Plymouth, appeared at the mouth of Roanoke river. The gunboats Miami, White Head, Ceres and Commodore Hull were lying close to the river, in the Sound, and on perceiving the ram designing to enter the Sound, they made off as if fearful of an encounter, but only anxious to draw the ram into the Sound, the rams following in pursuit about twelve miles, where the gunboats Sassacus, Wyoming and Massabesett, double-enders, all four gunboats, seven in number. The enemy opened fire, and a terrific engagement ensued, lasting from 5 till 8 p. m. During the early part of the battle, the Cotton Plant succeeded in making her escape, the ram firing slowly and steadily, and retreating up the Sound. The gunboat Bombshell was soon retaken with all on board, 31 in number, the Sassacus having an iron plow, steamed full speed and ran into the ram, striking abaft her centre, but without inflicting any injury. The Sassacus, however, was compelled to retire, moving forward with her rudder knocked off, by a 100 pound Parrot shot fired by random through her boiler. Night had now set in and the movements of the ram could not be accurately discerned. Closely pursued by the gunboats, and under darkness, the ram succeeded in gaining and entering the Roanoke river, where the gunboats could not venture to enter. The race carried at least four 100 pounders. She has not been seen since, but measures are being taken to capture or destroy her.

Reliable reports from Kinston state that the rebel ram Albemarle is high aground. She draws seven and a half feet of water and the river is only four and a half feet in depth. The rebels for the present have abandoned her and taken her engine out.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY

Grant Goes to the Front.

DESPERATE FIGHTING!

The Enemy Driven.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The *Tribune's* special gives a sketch of a series of battles after that of Saturday. Gen. Warren's corps pushed forward on Saturday night towards the front, at sunrise were within two and a half miles of Spottsylvania, and immediately were put into action to relieve the cavalry. The enemy were also just in time for a similar movement, and Stuart's cavalry were simultaneously relieved by Longstreet's corps of infantry. The corps, though tired with a long night's march, rushed into action with a double quick. General Robinson's division leading the charge.

The rebels yielded before them for three miles. The last engagement of the morning's fight was severe, and our losses were great. Gen. Robinson was wounded, and we charged them so far and so impetuously that our men were outflanked on the left, and had to fall back and form their lines anew. The enemy, however, gained no advantage by this, for when our army was again brought into action the rebels were unable to occupy the position which our men had abandoned. The 5th Corps had suffered in the previous night so severely that there was not a single division of it in perfect fighting trim, but General Augur, commanding the regulars, filed in from the right, and that position was held.

Another desperate effort must be made before the position would be in our possessing. That point once reached, an open country and a fair battle field lay before us. About noon the batteries were posted, ours on the edge of a piece of wood—theirs on the opposing hill. The discharge of shell for some time was quite brisk and severe.

As evening approached Gen. Grant started for the front to take a glance at the position and inspire our troops for the grand onset, which was now to be made. Before he arrived at our left flank, the rattle of musketry from the advance skirmishers and the straggling back of wounded men indicated that the moment had almost arrived. Troops from the 5th and 6th corps in several heavy lines, were concentrated in front of the position to which the rebels had fallen back. After the engagement in the early part of the day, Gen Wright's division, already distinguished by most gallant conduct, took the lead.

A shout was raised and the attack commenced, as our troops moved out of the woods through the narrow open space, and up a thick et which was held and fortified by the enemy. At 7 15 as the light began to fall away, heavy firing began to cease, and now the enemy commenced to give way and the shouts of our men, receding as the enemy were pushed along, showed that the results of the attack were favorable and decided. We had broken the enemy's lines and drawn them from a position they had so strongly contested, but the darkness was now so great we could not safely press them further, and Spottsylvania C. H. still remained that night in the hands of the rebels.

Monday was spent by us in camp both for the much needed rest and for replenishing the army with rations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF CITY OF MANCHESTER

Rebel Pirates to Sail from Nantes.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The Pirate Alabama put into Table Bay March 18th, for coal. It is affirmed that the French Government will not prevent two fast steamers launched at Nantes on the 23d, for the rebels from being armed notwithstanding Mr. Dayton's remonstrances. Another rebel steamer will be ready to sail in a commercial capacity, June 1st, for Bordeaux.

LATEST—LONDON, April 28.—No more fighting in Denmark. The Prussians are penetrating Jutland in force.

It is said that Austria and Prussia declined an armistice on bases of a continuation of the blockade of the Germany ports.

Latest Commercial.

Cotton firm and unchanged. Sales of the 27th were 10,000 bales.

Broad tuffs quiet.

Provisions dull.

Produce quiet and steady.

Petroleum quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.

The Cotton sales are 10,000 bales. The market is firm.

LONDON, April 28.

Consols 91¾@91¼ for Money. American Stocks nominal. Illinois Central, 22@28; Erie, 60@63.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN

The American Question,

FARTHER POINT, May 11.—The steamer North American, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., and Londonderry on the 29th ult., has arrived.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton 29@27¼. The market is very strong.

LONDON 29.—Oats quiet at Monday's terms.

LIVERPOOL 29.—In the House of Commons on the 28th, Sir George Gray said that the Government had no inteiligence whatever of proposing a conference on the American question.

April 29.

LONDON STOCK MARKET—Consols closed at 91¾@91¾ for money, and 91⅝ on account.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Flour; few sales of Western canal per 196 lbs 19s 6d.

Wheat—In moderate demand; white per 100 lbs 9s 4d@9s 6d.

CORN—In little request; white per 48 lbs 31s@32s 6d; yellow 29s.

LONDON, April 29.—Consols closed 91½@93⅜ for money.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—The Cotton market closed buoyant at an advance of ½d; fair Orleans; 28¾d, fair uplands, 28¼d. The sales today were 2,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at an advance of ½d. The sales to importers and exporters were 50,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer. Wheat advanced 1@2d. Provisions quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Rebels taking the Offensive.

ATTACK ON SUMTER TO BE MADE.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the *Tribune* says: A rebel deserter states that sixteen heavy mortars have been mounted in Sumter to fire on the Morris Island battery, and four Columbiads command the inside channel towards Sullivan's Island. It is understood that a land and naval attack has been ordered on Sumter.

Seven iron-clads are finished and afloat in Charleston Harbor, and arrangements have been fully prepared for an energetic attack from the enemy. All indications point to an early resumption of rebel offensive operations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Money easy. Exchange active at 109. Gold firmer, but very feverish and unsettled, opening at 75, and closing weak at 72⅜, premium. The steamer Olymphus, for Liverpool, took $10,124 88 in specie. Government stocks steady. 5-20s, Coupons, 105½@106⅜; 7-30s, Treasury Notes, 111. Stocks about steady.

Cleve & Pitts	111½	Harlem	256
Galena	120½	do Registered	131½
Clev. & Toledo	146½	Michigan Central	145
Chicago & R. I.	111½	Illinois Scrip	126¾
Ft. Wayne	112½	Erie Pref.	107½
C. & N. W.	55½	U. S. 6s 1 yr cert.	98⅝
N Y Cent.	132¾		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.

COTTON—1@2c better; middling uplands 84@85c; low middling 81@82c.

FLOUR—State and Western 10@15c better, and rather more doing; extra, $6 90@7 05; State $7 25@7 50; extra R H O, $7 55; market closing rather steadier; no sellers at inside quotations.

WHISKEY—Quiet at $1 25@1 26.

WHEAT—Without decided change, and was in moderate demand.

CORN—1@2c better; mixed western at $1 40 in store, and $1 40 afloat.

OATS—Dull at 87@88½c for western.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 37½@38¾c; refined in bond, 57 37½@57 75.

PORK—Opened dull and without material change, and closed firmer; mess $25 00@28 25; old do $28 25@28 37½; new do $28 00@28 25; closing at the latter price; old and new prime $23 00@24 75; prime mess $27 37½@27 50.

LARD—Quiet and a little firmer at 13¾@14¼c.

BUTTER—Lower at 25@32c and 30@34c.

STATE CHEESE—15@18 for new.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 11.

FLOUR—Active, but unchanged.

WHEAT—Quiet at $1 20@1 20½ for No. 1, and $1 17¼ for No. 2.

CORN—Firm, and advanced ½@1c. Sales at $1 00@1 00¼.

OATS—Quiet, with sales at 68¾c.

HIGHWINES—Dull at $1 15½@1 16.

FREIGHTS—Active.

RECEIPTS—3,660 bbls flour, 21,000 bush wheat, 10,000 bush corn and 22,000 bush oats.

SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls flour, 34,000 bush wheat, 45,000 bush corn, and 17,000 bush oats.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 11:30 p. m.

FLOUR dull. Extra, $8 37½. Receipts and stock light.

WHEAT dull and declined 5c. Sales of red at $1 70@1 80.

CORN dull. Yellow, $1 35.

PETROLEUM quiet. Crude, 35@36c; refined in bond, 56@57c; do, free, 66@68c.

WHISKY—Western, $1 28.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 11.

HOUSE—The Diplomatic Consular Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted, authorizing the President to appoint twenty-five Consularships.

The Senate's amendment erecting Belgium consularship to a first-class consulate, with proportionate increase of salary, was concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

SENATE—Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, of Indiana, was elected Chaplain.

The Bill equalizing the grade of line naval officers wass passed. A resolution instructing the Committee on the conduct of the war to inquire into the Red River disaster, was passed.

The Bill for the relief of the friendly Sioux Indians, was passed. A resolution for the relief Machinery contractors, was called up.

The bill for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department to be in operation for one year after the close of the rebellion, was passed.

Mr. HALE reported a bill appropriating $30,000 to Commodore Porter, and officers and crew of the gunboat Essex, which destroyed the rebel ram Arkansas.

The bill to equalize the grade of naval officers was presented.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution that the arrangement effected by the President and Secretary of War with Generals Blair and Schenck, concerning their resignation, is in derogation of the Constitution, and not within the power of the President or Secretary of War, or either of them.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill relative to appointments of officers in the navy requiring confirmation by the Senate, was referred.

The House considered Mr. Kernan's substitute for the joint resolution proposing that a board of three Major Generals, three Brigadier Generals and three Colonels be appointed to examine and report to the Secretary of War as to the competency and incompetency of command of incompetent Generals, the latter to be dropped or remitted to the position in the regular army occupied by them before they were appointed General officers under the volunteer system.

Mr. KERNAN'S substitute was rejected by 50 against 69. On motion of Mr. Schenck, the previous question was ordered on the joint resolution, which provides that all Major Generals and all Brigadier Generals in the military service of the United States who, on the first of July next shall not be in the performance or service corresponding with their respective grade and rank, and who shall not have been engaged in such duty or service for three months continuously, such persons shall then be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all the appointments or appointments of such General officers dropped shall cease from that date, and vacancies thus occasioned may be filled by new promotions and appointments, as in other cases; but no officer is to be dropped or dismissed in the foregoing provision whose absence from duty shall have been occasioned by wounds received or disease contracted in line of his duty while in the military service of the United States or by his being a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy or under power; and any Major General of Volunteers or Brigadier General of Volunteers who may have been appointed from the regular army under authority given in section 4th of the act approved July 22d, 1862, to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in the enforcement of the laws and for the protection of public property, and the acts amendatory thereto, who shall be dropped from the rolls shall not thereby be discharged from the service of the United States, but shall be readmitted to his position and duty as an officer of the regular army.

The above joint resolution passed by 72 against 45.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the House bill establishing a postal currency

Adjourned.

The Ohio Killed and Wounded.

COLUMBUS, O., May 11.

Governor Brough has received the following telegram this afternoon:

WASHINGTON, May 11—12 M.

Four thousand one hundred and fifty slightly wounded are arriving at Belle Plain, Belle Plain. The casualties, as far as I can learn, in Ohio regiments, are as follows:

Killed—Major Wm. G. McIlvaine, 110th Regiment; Captain George W. Hoge, Company B 126th Regiment; Captain Edward M. Lyons, Company C, 126th Regiment; Captain Oliver W. Travee, Co. G, 126th Regiment; Captain Joseph Werk, Co. I, 122d Regiment; Second Lieutenant Albert J. Harrison, Adjutnt General, 126th regiment.

Wounded.—Colonel J. W. Keiffer, 110th regiment; Captain John M. Smith, Company A, 110th regiment; Capt. George W. Vorhees, run over, Co. A, 126th regt; Captain David Lewis, Co. G, 8th regiment; Capt. Byron W. Evens, badly; Co. D, 8th regiment; Capt. Jonathan McCreedy, Co. H, 12th regiment; Lieutenant Lester, badly, Co. C, 8th regiment; Second-Lieutenant Stephen Strange, Co. I, 8th regiment.

Missing—Capt. Sol. V. Van Eaton, 110th; Lt. Jose h McKnight, Co. E, 110th Reg't.; Lieut. John H Kemiyer, 14th Regt.; Lieut. Thos. W. McKennie, Co. H., 126th Regt. Everything is being done here for the comfort of the wounded. The Hospitals never were in so good condition as now. The Ohio Relief Association sent a detachment to Fredericksburg this evening, to look after wounded men.

(Signed) JAMES C. WETMORE,
Ohio Military Agent.

Congressional Election.

CHICAGO, May 11.

E. C. Ingersoll, Republican, is elected to Congress from the 5th Congressional (Lovejoy's) District, by a majority of about 5,000.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce have taken steps to pay the interest on the State debt held by foreigners, in coin.

CITY NOTICES.

Report of the Subsistence Committee.

The Subsistence Committee present the following report of its workings for the month of April:

At City Hall 6,459 soldiers have been furnished with meals. At the Soldiers' Home 2,142 have been fed, and 693 furnished with lodging; making since the organization of the Committee (July, 1861,) 206,457 soldiers who have been provided with meals by our Committee.

Transportation has been given to four soldiers who were destitute of means to reach their homes.

Nine have been sent to the U. S. General Hospital, and one was buried, who died at the Home.

The new Soldiers' Home is now opened, with all arrangements for the care and comfort of soldiers passing through the city. To meet our increased expenses, and carry on the work in the future, we rely on our citizens for assistance.

The following contributions have been received during the month of April:

Mechanics Bank	$250.00	A Friend	1.00
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	100.00	Mrs Moore	5.00
James Wood & Son	100.00	J Rankin	2.00
C G Hussey	100.00	A Friend	2.00
A Friend	10.00	J A Maguire	10.00
Mrs L W Gazzam	5.00	T C J	5.00
Miss M A Jackson	5.00	Jos Boreland	7.00
A Shawe	5.00	Proceeds of Concert by Welsh Choral Society	201.60
C S Blake	2.00	Proceeds of Concert by Juvenile Singing School, Birmingham Church	19.00
Pro Mar office	5.00	Proceeds of Fair by Children in Bethel Church	51.01
J F Kuhn	2.00	McKinley & L. Lodge of Masons, Allegheny	50.00
T L R	25.00	Workmen at Fulton Foundry	42.00
Capt M Grew	10.00		
A Soldier	2.50		
M Krebs	5.00		
James Cooper	50.00		
A Friend	25.00		
Thos L Bakewell	25.00		
P McGee	20.00		
Geo Shiras, Sr	35.00		
Leo A Berry & Co	10.00		
W R Murphy	20.00		

W. P. WAYMAN,
JOSEPH ALBREE,
H. M. ATWOOD, } Ex. Com.

Whaling Voyages for the Benefit of the Sanitary Fair.

HEADQUARTERS,
PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.

CAPT. WILLIAMS: *Dear sir:* The Executive Committee accept with pleasure your generous offer to exhibit your Panorama of a Whaling Voyage for one week, giving the net proceeds to the Sanitary Fair.

The undersigned having seen it, recommend it cordially to all our friends who wish to enjoy a very pleasant and profitable evening's entertainment. We will certainly return with our respective families.

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
B. F. JONES,
JAMES J. BENNET,
N. HOLMES MILLER,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
JAMES O'CONNOR.

Model Photograph Gallery.—Among the many new and splendid establishments which have been opened in this city during the present spring we desire to make particular mention of those of Mr. B. L. H. Dabbs, No. 46 St. Clair street. Any one who has or may visit them, will agree with us in saying that it is one of the best and most complete photograph galleries and waiting room in the west. Mr. Dabbs is determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make the establishment in every way worthy of the wealth and enterprise of our city, and as he has secured the services of a corps of first class photographers, he can confidently he can furnish unrivalled pictures. His opening to-day will be well worth seeing, as he will have on exhibition the largest and finest assortment of pictures in the city. He invites all his friends and the public generally to call and view his rooms, and examine specimens of his art, feeling assured they will pronounce the former unequaled in style and comfort, and the latter unsurpassed in artistic style and life-like correctness.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. F. CHANDLER,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

E. S. HORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RECORD OF THE BRAVE.

List of Killed and Wounded.

Knowing the intense anxiety of our citizens to learn the fate of their friends in the late battles, we yield a large portion of our space this morning to a list of killed and wounded, which we culled from the eastern papers. We give the names as we found them, and it may be that in some instances errors have been made; but in the main they will prove to be correct. The following is the list:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS KILLED.

Brig-Gen James Wadsworth, New York.
Brig

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company,

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Killed and Wounded.

The feeling of hope and gladness which the success of our arms is so well calculated to produce, is clouded with that of sadness, and, in many cases, personal affliction, as the names of those fallen in battle become known. To the list that already included a HAYS and a WADSWORTH, is added the brave Gen. SEDGWICK, and to that list others perhaps equally distinguished for their services and heroism may yet be added. It is the price of victory That our country may live, these valuable lives, with hundreds of others, are laid down on the bloody field,

The loss of General SEDGWICK will be seriously felt by the army. He was one of our best corps commanders, and the Lieutenant General counted much on him. He must be a capable and brave General who fills well his place; and it will be a rare honor to lead the old Sixth in its future career of glory.

Probably no similar event of the war has fallen more sorrowfully upon the people than the death of Major General SEDGWICK, which occurred last Monday near Spotsylvania Court House. He was a plain, modest and unambitious soldier. Never seeking or desiring promotion, it came to him as the fitting reward for brave and meritorious conduct. Commanding a brigade on the Peninsula, and wounded at Malvern Hill, he received flattering mention in McCLELLAN'S reports. At Antietam he commanded a Division, and was seriously wounded in the most gallant and desperate charge of the battle. Upon the re-organization of the Army of the Potomac by General BURNSIDE, he was assigned to the command of the Sixth Corps which gained an imperishable fame under his leadership. In HOOKER'S campaign last year General SEDGWICK was assigned to the duty of storming the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, and of advancing to the rear of LEE to cut off his retreat to Richmond. It cannot be forgotten how successful he was in all his operations until HOOKER'S failure enabled LEE to concentrate his whole army against the Sixth Corps Through SEDGWICK'S masterly strategy and abilities he kept the rebel army in check an entire day, and under cover of night retreated by way of Bank's Ford across the Rappahannock. During the operations, in the words of his soldiers, he "was first in the advance and last in the retreat." At Gettysburg, after the most remarkable march of the war, he arrived on the field in time to turn the tide of battle into a victory for the Federal arms. He planned the attack on Rappahannock Station in last November, and achieved one of the most brilliant successes of the war. The events of the late battle are still fresh in the minds of our readers, and we need not refer to the marked ability with which he repulsed the frequent terrible attacks made upon his Corps.

General SEDGWICK'S death will be greatly felt in the army, not only by his command, but also by his superior officers. He enjoyed, to an unlimited degree, the confidence of Gen. MEADE, who kept him as near his person as possible during the active operations of the army. It is but the simple truth to say that he was idolized by his command, and that the feeling was mutual, is evidenced by the fact that when the command of the army was tendered him he declined it because he could not leave his Corps.

It is a remarkable fact that General SEDGWICK during an entire year, was never absent from his command but once, and then he was ordered to Washington to testify before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the battle of Gettysburg. He was a hard worker, too. Duties ordinarily performed by the Adjutant General received his own personal attention, and it is to this fact, probably more than any other, that he knew so well the strength and power of his command. In his whole career he never failed in any duty. What loftier eulogy can be pronounced upon any man? His name will live forever, and shed glory upon the American character—his deeds will live in our national history, and add lustre to our nat onal achievements.

The telegraph wires are burthened with messages telling of wounds and death. Dark shadows are cast over many a household, while others wait in a state of dreadful anxiety to hear of the fate of a father, a son, or a brother.

Many times before has this community been called to mourn the loss of those it sent to the field, and to sympathize with those visited with less terrible afflictions. It is so now. Elsewhere we give a list of killed and wounded Pennsylvanians in the late terrible battles in Virginia. In this article we wish to make particular mention of such as belonged to Pittsburgh and the West. We have already noticed the death of the gallant Brigadier General HAYS, who fell at the head of his command. We can add nothing to his imperishable renown.

* * * * * * *

COLONEL JOHN W. PATTERSON.—The death of this gallant young officer has caused a feeling of sadness to pervade our entire community. But a few days since we saw him depart for the seat of war, proud of the brave men under his command, and anxious not to delay an hour, lest he and they might be too late for the great battle which all felt was then imminent. He came from a patriotic stock. His father is one of our oldest citizens, who has creditably filled several offices of trust in the county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in his sad bereavement has the satisfaction of knowing that his gallant son fell battling manfully for the Government which he, fifty-two years ago, risked his life to preserve.

MAJOR A. H. SNYDER.—A telegraphic dispatch was received in the city yesterday announcing the death of Major A. H. SNYDER, of the 136th Regiment, in the late battles in Virginia. Major SNYDER was a native of Mercer county, in this State, where he was engaged in the practice of law prior to his entering the military service. He was for many years connected with the Mercer *Whig*, which he edited with much vigor and ability. In the Summer of 1862, a company was raised in Mercer for the war, the command of which was tendered to and accepted by him. It was subsequently attached to Col. COLLIER'S regiment. In January of the following year he was promoted to be major. He was a kind, courteous and amiable gentleman, and in all his military connections commanded to an unusual extent the respect of both officers and men. A christian by precept and example, his life in camp was singularly pure and spotless. We have no particulars of the manner of his death, but doubt not that he died as brave men do—in the performance of his duty.

ADJUTANT ALBERT M. HARPER.—We regret to learn that this gallant young officer is among the wounded in the recent great battle. A dispatch was received from him yesterday by his father, our respected townsman, JOHN HARPER, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh, that he was wounded slightly in the groin, and had been removed to the Hospital at Fredericksburg. Adjutant HARPER belongs to the 139th regiment, Col. COLLIER'S, to the officers and men of which he has endeared himself by the sterling qualities characteristic of the gentleman and soldier. He was attending the Polytechnic School at Troy at the time of entering the army, and would have graduated in a few months, but he felt it to be his duty to yield to the claims of his country. So strong is the love existing between him and the officers and men of his regiment, that he has refused flattering offers of promotion upon the staffs of several well known Generals, preferring to remain in a position with the duties of which he was familiar, and where his military associations were so pleasant and harmonious. The unanimous testimony of his associates is that in action he is brave and fearless, but withal prudent and sagacious. We trust that he may soon recover and return to his duties in the field, which have become to him "a labor of love." His brother started to Washington yesterday with the view of bringing him home if the nature of his wound will permit.

COLONEL JOHN A. DANKS.—A dispatch was received in the city yesterday, stating that Col. JOHN A. DRAKE DANKS, of the 63d Regiment, had been killed in the late battles. Col. Danks was a resident of Temperanceville, and, we believe, was a preacher of the Methodist persuasion. At the call for three-years' men, he raised a company and attached it to the regiment then organing by Colonel ALEX. HAYS. By bravery and good conduct, he rose to the command of the regiment, in which position he won the confidence of his superior officers, as well as the love and respect of his men.

LIEUTENANT DRUMM.—At present we can not state to what part of the State Lieutenant DRUMM, of the 102d, belonged; but we think he was from Westmoreland. If so, he comes from a family who proved their bravery and love of country upon the sanguinary battle-fields of Mexico.

OFFICERS IN THE 102D WOUNDED.—Among the officers in the 102d reported wounded, will be found the names of Captain SAMUEL FULWOOD, Lieutenant MCLAUGHLIN, Lieutenant COOPER, Adjutant ALEXANDER P. CALLOW, Lieutenant DUVAL, Captain KIRKBRIDE and Captain KIRK. Among this list of brave men we are glad to know that, though their wounds are in some instances of a very serious nature, yet none of them are deemed of a fatal character. With Captain FULWOOD and Adjutant CALLOW the writer was intimately acquainted, and know them both to be as sound Union men and as true patriots as ever drew sword in the Country's cause. With the others we have no acquaintance; but the simple fact that they were wounded is evidence amply sufficient for us that they were at the post of duty at the time the leaden messenger came to them, and we can but congratulate them upon their escape.

What the Press Says.

The utterances of the press are always regarded as a true reflex of public opinion. What it says, the people think. The great subject of the hour is the brilliant movements of our army in Virginia. The magnitude of the interests at stake, and the stubborn resistance of LEE'S forces in Thursday and Friday's battles tempered our expectations, and modified in some measure the proper appreciation of the extent and completeness of the victory. The invincible valor of Northern soldiers has triumphed gloriously over the impetuous Southern legions. GRANT has won a victory over LEE, and the military animus of the rebellion has received a fatal blow. This conclusion has been reached by the leading newspapers of the country. The New York *Tribune* exultingly exclaims:

"There is no longer any doubt. Gen. Grant has won a great victory. The President invokes thanksgiving and prayer. * * * Who shall gainsay him a sentence for the religious joy of the nation! No man has the right—or no man but Ulysses S. Grant. We dare say only that for the first time the people will feel that their unswerving faith, their absolute trust in the supremacy of Justice, their practical belief in the overruling watchfulness of God, their steady purpose and resolve that the Republic should live, are rewarded with clear vision of approaching triumph."

It speculates upon LEE'S movements thus: "Lee's retreat was suddenly begun and has been very rapid; but we do not suppose he means to get to Richmond yet. To allow himself to be shut up in the defenses of the capital would be to offer General Grant the opportunity to repeat his Vicksburg campaign—and in much briefer time. It is impossible that Lee—unless he is already destroyed by the defeat of Friday—should abandon the field wholly. He cannot endure a long siege in Richmond when the city is invested, for he cannot feed his army. * * * We judge, therefore, that Lee will fight another great battle on the banks, probably of the North Anna river, near the bridge of the Richmond and Potomac Railroad, which crosses it. The ground is there favorable for defense against an attack in front, the banks being wooded and high, and the adjacent surface being broken. * * * It will be seen that these resorts are but desperate. Grant is pressing on with relentless vigor and determination, with the full assurance that Lee is in his power, and that delay is the most he dare hope. The country rejoices that Gen. Grant is not the man to let a defeated enemy escape him—not the man whom any conceivable obstacles can defeat. While, therefore, we believe it possible that another tremendous struggle is yet to be fought, we believe there is no longer room for doubt of ultimate, complete and early triumph. The days of the Rebellion are surely numbered."

The New York *Herald* thinks "we are out of the Wilderness."

"The army of General Lee, baffled and beaten at every point, is in full retreat toward Richmond, pursued by the unconquerable old Army of the Potomac. * * *

"Meantime we have no doubt that Jeff. Davis, his Cabinet and Congress, clerks, &c., are now *en route*, by way of the Danville Railroad, for Columbia, South Carolina; and we expect that they will reach there just in time to hear that the same disasters that will have fallen upon General Lee in Virginia have been inflicted upon Jo. Johnson in Georgia, and that, in brief, the terrible usurpation of the 'so-called Confederate States' is at an end."

The Washington *Chronicle* alludes to the characteristic modesty and discretion of the President in not forgetting that, however great the advantage may be, all that has been achieved is due, first, to the good providence of Almighty God, and second to the bravery of our troops; but also that we must invoke the same influences to crystalize these results into victories, and to make of these victories the materials out of which to restore, and preserve, and consolidate and perpetuate the Republic.

It adds: The hour for exultation has not yet arrived. We have scarcely begun to count the precious lives that have been lost—the heroes canonized by their sacrifices, and the unknown thousands who have fallen on these glorious battle-fields. Let us, therefore, be nerved for the new work and the greater trials before us. Mere rejoicing may end in paralysis, and paralysis is the sure premonition of death.

The New York *Times* recounts the incidents of Lee's flight on Friday night, immediately after that and the one preceding. It says:

Evidently the contest will now be for the possession of the Central Railroad—that almost vital line with the rebels. The river in front gives the enemy an advantage that will enable them to make a bold stand, but it is to be hoped that our heavy forces of artillery may b able to drive them from the river, however determined they may pe to cling to its right bank. If Lee can gain time to throw up batteries, and connect them with lines of rifle-pits, that will be sufficiently strong against us; but we are glad to see that Grant refuses to give him any time.

There is but one thing to be apprehended, and that is the heavy force of rebel cavalry. But General Sheridan will doubtless watch closely the movements of Stuart.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is jubilant over our success. "The excitement which has filled the public mind during the last four days has not abated in its intensity. Previous rumors gave the country to understand that the excitement, but now the feeling is becoming deeper and more steadily intense as the intelligence from the front is reduced into shape by the official dispatches from the Secretary of War, and other reliable intelligence from the front and from Washington. * * * The news shows that the great battle of Thursday and Friday have resulted in a glorious victory; for nothing short of a defeat by Lee would cause him to retreat upon Richmond. With the Union forces now menacing Richmond by the routes of the James and York Rivers, it would seem that moving in that direction he is going to certain destruction."

The Philadelphia *Gazette* sums up the conclusions as follows:

Thus, at last the long contested and bloody vantage of Fredericksburg is ours. The memory of Chancellorsville is redeemed, and the conqueror of Fort Donelson and Vicksburg, and the victor of Chattanooga has added another hard-earned laurel to his brow. He is now on his road to Richmond in earnest, and we shall hear with unalloyed cheerfulness of the movements which are to follow. Lee has met his match at last, and upon the soil of Virginia, too, where he was so redoubtable.

Even the New York *World* admits that Gen. GRANT has won a victory. Says that journal:

"Although Gen. Grant has not yet reached the objective point of his campaign, and consummated its purpose, his successes since he crossed the Rapidan on Wednesday last, justify the use of the word victory. When he set out with the design of fighting his way through to Richmond, he took the risk of being arrested in his progress by Lee's army, beaten, and driven back across the Rapidan. Whether his advance were slow or rapid, it would be a success so long as it was not arrested; and a greater success in proportion to the magnitude of the obstacles encountered and overcome in his progress. Lee who lay couched like a lion in his path, would pounce upon him at that point where the chance of success seemed greatest; and the terrible obstinacy of Thursday's and Friday's fighting indicates that the resistance was at its maximum on the last of those days. If so, that is, if Lee, in his retreat toward Richmond, is not falling back to meet reinforcements, the rebel strength is broken, and we may confidently celebrate on the complete attainment of the objects of the campaign.

* * * "The fact that among the names of rebel Generals killed or disabled in Friday's battle are some known to have been recently employed in the southern Atlantic states, confirms the impression that Lee was driven by the ordinary rebel policy of utmost concentration at the vital point. To beat and drive back GRANT would be to gain every thing; LEE probably essayed to do this with all his strength—and has failed."

* * * * * * * *

"General GRANT seems as comprehensive in strategy as he is vigorous in action. His operations combine the West as well as the East in one simultaneous plan of operations, whose success thus far is of the most fortunate augury. If this campaign ends as well as it has begun, all patriotic citizens will vie with one another in testifying their profound gratitude and admiration of this true, tried, and able soldier."

There is no longer any doubt that General STEELE has returned to Little Rock. During the campaign he lost several hundred wagons, some twenty guns, captured or abandoned, about two thousand men killed and wounded, and over a thousand stand of arms captured. It is not improbable that he is hard pressed there by MARMADUKE, who followed with a large force.

Rebel Speculations on the Campaign.

A letter, dated Richmond, April 7th, published in the Mobile *Register*, discloses what were the rebel expectations concerning GRANT'S movements, and of LEE'S ability to withstand his advance. These speculations are interesting at this time, since they disclose the fact that LEE has failed of doing what he was expected to do, while GRANT has done precisely what he was not expected to do, to wit: Crossed the Rapidan and compelled LEE to retreat, instead of being driven by LEE to recross.

The writer says:

An impression prevails in town that the women and children are to be ordered into the country. In another form, the rumor is, that Gen. Bragg has said that, in case Lee's army has to fall back, he will deplete the city of its surplus population and prepare for a siege—a very unnecessary thing for Gen. Bragg to say, since it follows, as a matter of course, that a siege would, of itself, drive away all who were not obliged to remain.

The writer predicts the moving of GRANT not before the first of May, and that LEE instead of scattering his forces will concentrate them in front of GRANT'S army, and depend on LONGSTREET as his chief reliance. We quote:

Longstreet, I think, is the knight on which Lee relies to check Burnside's movement on his flank. In my opinion, Longstreet is not going into Kentucky, but is held in readiness to appear in the valley, just as Jackson did when McClellan was before Richmond and McDowell lay at Fredericksburg ready to join him. But Longstreet will not attempt to repeat Jackson's valley campaign. His arm will be rather to take a position on Grant's flank and rear, analagous to Burnside's position at Port Royal, the question then will be, who will fight or fall back first, and Grant will attempt to force a solution by sending Wistar (Butler's man Friday) up the Peninsula—hoping thus to give Lee an additional reason for dividing or retreating.

But Lee will do neither the one or the other. Instead of dividing he will concentrate. He will not even spare Pickett and Clingman to attend to Wistar, advancing up the Peninsula. The fortifications around Richmond being completed and connected by telegraph, he will entrust the defense of the capital to Gen. Bragg, at the head of the local forces and reserves, while Pickett and others conront Burnside at Port Royal, Burnside may move up the north bank of the Rappahannock, and unite with Grant's left wing, extending toward Stafford Court House.

Reinforced by Burnside and all the troops which can possibly be spared from the defences at Washington, will Grant, failing in his efforts to manoeuvre Lee out of Virginia, and even out of Orange county, essay to carry by storm the fortified line of the Rapidan, as he did the much stronger positions of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge—will he, think you, attempt this task, while Longstreet hangs on his right flank and rear? He may; for his luck has given confidence, and time presses. Some "big thing" must be done before the 7th of June, the time fixed for the meeting the National Convention at Baltimore. Moreover, Grant knows the value of boldness, and counts upon the unfamiliarity of Lee's army with the purely defensive attitude which it has assumed, as an entire army, on but two occasions—at Fredericksburg and on the third day of the second battle of Manassas.

But suppose Lee is not defeated, and Grant's columns, shattered and torn by futile assaults, are compelled to recross the Rapidan and make their way as best they can to the intrenchments at Arlington—will Lee's troops, flushed with victory, cease like bloodhounds on their rear, and Longstreet fall's like a thunderbolt on their flank. Suppose that! Ah! it makes the heart ache with hope. We have been so often and so bitterly disappointed in just such hopes, that the time ought to have come—it must come—when our toils and sufferings shall be required by one truly grand and decisive victory. Why should not that victory come this year? When could it come more propitiously?

In these speculations—the folly or merit of which belong to myself, and not to any military or unmilitary man, for I have conversed with none—I have left out of the account the armies in Northern Georgia, That is another part of the programme, or rather another leaf of itself; but as the Yankees have brought their best player here, it is evident that the great game is to be here. The temporary occupation of East Tennessee after Longstreet's departure is of little importance compared with the defeat of Grant. As for any flank movement out of Tennessee upon Johnston, that is not much to be dreaded, I think. The man who succeeds in flanking Joe Johnston will have to get up very early in the morning—very early indeed—much earlier than Thomas, or M'Pherson, or Sherman, or any Yankee man has ever done or ever will do. Nor do I forget there is a little soldier, with as large a military head as any in the land, who can emerge from the wilderness of Florida, where he was when last heard from, in plenty of time to administer a compound cathartic pill to any flank movement in Northern Georgia. I am superstitious enough to believe that it is fated that this heroes of the first Manassas shall come together again.

General Intelligence.

In the Louisiana State Convention, on the 27th ult., two reports were read from the Committee on Emancipation. The first signed by all the members except Mr. Abell, declares slavery and all involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, forever abolished in the State; wipes out the black Code; provides the same system of penal law for blacks and whites, and provides that negro minors shall be subject to the same rules as white ones in regard to apprenticeship. Mr. Abell, on his own behalf, read a minority report, objecting to the deprivation of the master's right to his slave by the Convention, as a flagrant injustice, robbing him of a vested right, and as injurious to the best interests of the negro, who would become idle and vicious if not compelled to labor. The *Era* says Mr. Abell's report will not get ten votes in the Convention.

The rebel General George E. Pickett, who is reported killed, was a graduate of West Point, and was in command of our forces during the San Juan difficulty at that point. He was stationed on the Pacific coast for some time, and those who knew him regarded him as one of the ablest of the rebel officers. He was lately in command of the rebel forces in North Carolina.

One of General Grant's scouts arrived in Washington with dispatches from Gen. Grant. After being on a raft four hours in the Rappahannock river, when he was picked up by a gunboat and brought up to town.

The deaths in New York last week numbered 509, an increase over the preceding week of 51, and over the corresponding week of last year of 87. Twenty-seven persons died of violence.

California has been relieved from the severe drouth from which it has been suffering. There have recently been severe rains, and vegetation is recuperating.

General Grant has presented to his Chief of Staff, General Rawlins, a handsome silk scarf, bearing this incription:

"This sash, worn by me through all my battles and campaigns, from and including the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, is presented to Brigadier General John A. Rawlins, my Chief of Staff, in evidence of my appreciation of him as an officer and friend.

"U. S. GRANT,
"Lieutenant General U. S. Army."

The work on the Chicago lake tunnel is suspended, owing to the breaking out in the bottom of the shore shaft of a spring, the singular feature of which is that it fills the well to the depth or two and a half feet, and then stops. It will have to be pumped out while the invert ed arch of the tunnel is turned. The shaft will be bricked up before the tunnel is begun.

An action has been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas, New York, against John Morrissey, by a Mexican named Pablo de Arista, to recover twenty-three thousand dollars, which it is alleged was lost at the gaming table. Nine thousand dollars of the amount are claimed to have been lost at Saratoga last Summer, and the balance at the defendant's house in New York City during the fall.

Flax raising is attracting much attention among the farmers at Harwinton, Mass., this year.

A Boston mechanic has invented a two-story railroad car, with smoking and sleeping rooms up aloft.

A large number of Pennsylvanians assembled, on Monday evening, in Washington in response to a call for a meeting of the Pennsylvania Relief Association. Hon. J. K. Moorhead, President of the Association was in the chair, and in behalf of the citizens of Pittsburg and vicinity advanced $1,000 to purchase necessaries for the relief of the soldiers of the State wounded in the late battles. Other subscriptions were made, and it was resolved to send a half dozen agents at once to the front with supplies and comforts for the suffering.

The terms of eleven Senators will expire with the close of the session of the Legislature to be held in August. The names of these, with their districts are as follows:

1st District—C. M. Donouan, c.
2d " J. C. Smith, c.
4th " William Kinsey, c.
5th " G. W. Steele, c.
6th " Hiester Clymer, c.
7th " Bernard Reilly, c.
12th " Henry Johnson, c.
17th " A. Hiestand Glatz, c.
27th " Morrow B. Lowry, c.
24th " John P. Penny, c.
28th " C. L. Lamberton, c.

No election will be held to fill the vacancies created by the retirement of Messrs. Glatz and Lamberton—as the counties which these gentlemen now represent have been attached to districts represented by Senators whose term of service do not expire this year—namely: Hon. George H. Bucher, of the old Cumberland district; and Hon. William A. Wallace, of the Clearfield district—both copperheads, as are the outgoing Senators. Of the outgoing members, there are three Union men, as marked, (u.,) and eight copperheads, also, as marked, (c.).

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* relates an incident of double marriage. A young man living in Steubenville, early in the war, volunteered. He was reported killed, and some of his companions asserted they knew where his body was buried. A young wife determined to obtain his remains, and in due time a metallic coffin, with what were supposed to be the remains of the dead soldier, arrived, and were affectionately interred. Five months since she married again, and during that time lived happily. A few days since an exchanged prisoner, just from the South, passed through Steubenville, and left a message from the supposed deceased husband for his wife, stating that he was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, alive and well, and as he was in daily expectation of being exchanged, she might expect him home in a very short time.

THE ON TO RICHMOND BATTLES.

STRUGGLE OF THURSDAY.

Terrible Conflictr Friday

Immense Loss on Both Sides.

REBELS FLYING BY NIGHT

Grant's Great Victory!

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

FRIDAY, May 6.

Constant picket firing occurred along our entire lines throughout the night (Thursday) and two severe attacks were made upon Sedgwick were handsomely repulsed.

At a quarter to 5 p. m., the ball opened by the rebels assaulting and making a desperate attempt to turn the position of the 6th Corps. Artillery was used on both sides, but owing to the entire ground being covered by undergrowth of pines, the musket was chiefly relied on.

The attack extended rapidly along our entire line, and at about 7 o'clock was especially severe on both our right and left flanks, which the foe seemed determined to break in turn, for which purpose they adopted their inevitable tactics of rapidly concentrating and hurling masses of men upon the point of assault. Owing to the wooded condition of the entire battlefield, this system has been more successful to them and damaging to us than it could be in open ground, where artillery could be brought into requisition. The number of wounded must be fearfully large, owing to the incessant use of the musket, and the close proximity of the contestants.

At 11½ o'clock a desperate assault was made upon the 15th corps, particularly upon the 4th division, commanded by Gen. James S. Wadsworth. While gallantly rallying his men, and at their head, leading the charge, this noble man and devoted soldier was shot in the forehead and fell dead, his body remaining in our possession. Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade both express their admiration of the high military capacities which Gen. Wadsworth has developed, and the regret and sadness at his almost tragic death are all-pervading in this army as it will be throughout the country.

A partial lull ensued about noon, when another desperate assault was made on General Hancock. His veteran columns received the shock, but soon rallying recovered their line, and sent staggering back the massed columns of the foe with most frightful slaughter to them.

About the middle of the afternoon, the distant boom of cannon indicated that our cavalry under Gregg had encountered Stuart, and was engaged in desperate conflict far beyond our extreme left advance. This encounter resulted in a loss to us of about 300, though the enemy were handsomely repulsed.

Burnside's corps marched rapidly and hard during the thickest of the fight, and moved up to our center, and several of its brigades took active part in the conflict. Other portions of the 9th remained on our extreme right as a support to Sedgwick.

Up to near dark the hotly and most stubbornly contested battle swayed to and fro without material advantages to either side, though in the main, whatever gain there might have been was on our side; but just as the darkness was closing in upon us, the foe, by an admirably executed flank movement, turned General Sedgwick's right, and in an instant his rear was covered and overwhelmed by the rebel hordes.

General Sedgwick and many of his officers exerted themselves to the utmost to rally their men. A line was soon formed and the onward advance of the enemy was checked. Yet a small sized stampede has not lost a piece of artillery, team drivers, musicians, and the like, the darkness seeming to intensify their fear, without a shadow of excuse for their demonstration.

Thus matters remained in a most exciting and uncertain state up to about 10 p. m., when the rebels made another dash upon our right, yelling the while like savages, but our men were on the alert, and no advantages were gained, while the rebels were suffering a heavy loss.

It is estimated that we have taken 3,000 prisoners, while our loss in captured is doubtless somewhat in excess of this number. The lowest estimate in killed, wounded, and captured made here is about 7,000; the highest 15,000. Perhaps 10,000 would be as nearly accurate as can be determined upon amid the excitement and confusion of a great battle, still proceeding. There are very great numbers of slightly wounded.

Thus closes up the day and night of Friday, gloomily for us; and yet Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade seem as fully assured and determined to fight it out to the bitter end as at the beginning. They are constantly on their posts, receiving and dispatching orderlies, or in the saddle personally directing movements.

Another Account.

FIELD OF THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS,
Friday, May 6—11 P. M.

Fourteen hours of severe fighting to-day, and still nothing decisive. The position this morning was that of last night, substantially. Gen. Sedgwick, with two of his divisions, Ricketts and Wright's, has fought upon the right; Gen. Hancock, with the four divisions of his corps, viz: Birney's, Carr's, Barlows, and Gibbons', with Getty's Division of the 6th Corps, has fought on the left of the line of Gen. Warren, the latter with his full corps, and Stevenson's division of the 9th Corps (Burnside's) has fought in the center. Burnside's corps has constituted the reserve, and has marched and countermarched incessantly, and came in by Brigades at the center and on the left.

Only 10 o'clock and Lee had tried each wing and had met in each case more than he could overcome, and we asked ourselves what next. All his movements were silent and invisible, and entirely unknown until he developed them in the event. We can deliver blows over in the direction whence blows are dealt us—not against an enemy advancing in bold sight, but against one who has mysteriously gathered and pointed himself for deadly spring.

But the suspense is not long. Both combatants are too eager to compel the issue for either to delay another and still another encounter. Shots begin to ring all along the six miles of front.

At 11 o'clock the enemy press close upon Warren and Sedgwick, and train a number of guns exactly upon the latter's headquarters. A man and three horses are killed within twenty feet of the spot. Soon after, the attack in force is opened upon the right, this time facing westward and extending across the plank road running from Chancellorsville to Orange Court House.

A precisely five A. M. an advance of the 2d Corps was ordered, and with cheers our men charged through a dense thicket, surprising the enemy while at breakfast, and driving them in confusion from their temporary works, literally strewing the ground with the bodies of their killed and wounded, and capturing a large number of prisoners.

The rebels, astonished at the celerity of Hancock's movements, were unable to rally until we had pursued them two and a half miles from the Brock Road, when, finally, in a more orderly direction to Parker's store, when, reinforced by Longstreet, who the night previous had come up to within six miles of the battle field, a stand was made, and a terrific musketry fight ensued, in which the charges and counter charges by the Prophet of old, for they came furiously. With him are Gens. Griffin and Hunt, and officers of Gen. Grant's and Meade's staffs.

Halting at the first line they dismount and walk more than half a mile in front of the men, who pull out upon their breasts, and firing rapidly. We hold the woods on one ride of an open space, perhaps one-fourth of a mile across, and the rebels lay along the trend of the woods upon the other side. Their intrenchments are plainly visible, and the open mouths of their artillery pear over.

No; it will not do to charge across. It were stark madness. The sharpshooters may continue to reply to this, but no man shall start across the plain and live. Warren had perhaps hoped that his own judgment would be overruled by the officers with him, but all declare that no advance can be made here. But more to the left, where Wadsworth's and Robinson's divisions of Warren's corps lap up to Hancock, the prospect is better, and there an assault is ordered.

It is noon, and Sedgwick's second fight is over, and he again rests on the line of his last night's bivouac. Wadsworth advances and finds the enemy—A. P. Hill's corps—strong and prepared. The divisions on his right and left become engaged with him, and the work is warm. Here, as elsewhere, the contest is in a tangled jungle, and the soldiers push aside the bushes and find mortal enemies bursting through the adjoining growth of bushes, and face to face with them.

At 4½ p. m., the enemy, massing once more, charged upon the position along the Brock road, to which we had been forced to retire, and with such overwhelming violence that they penetrated our lines at the intersection of the new and old Brock roads, killing and slightly wounding a number of the gray-haired gentlemen leading the Orange horse is shot under him. He mounts a second and spurs to the front, hat in hand, and we should have won then, but his men saw him fall. He was shot through the head, killed instantly, and his body fell into the hands of the enemy.

His command fell back to their original position with comparative order. Wadsworth's death is a heavy loss—scarcely an officer in the army but could have been better spared, and none would have been more deeply regretted. Yesterday and to-day he had displayed such marked ability and gallantry as to compel his recognition on all hands as an able soldier, who, now that he is gone, can hardly be replaced. He was a true man, a beloved, a high-toned gentleman, to be respected, an unshrinking patriot to be emulated, an accomplished soldier, dead on the field of honor, to be mourned.

But this battle does not pause for a hero slain. From noon until 5 o'clock we promised with the assaults at various points were made and invariably repulsed, whether made by us or by the enemy. Each one of these affairs were material for a long letter, but I find it simply impossible at this time to ascertain and write out correctly these facts in detail.

Prisoners came in at the rate of 100 an hour. The day was excessively hot, and the men were much exhausted. We had neither gained nor lost ground, but continued this fighting long enough, and we hoped to finally wear them out. At 5½ o'clock Hancock was preparing for a grand movement of our entire left. He did not make it, for the enemy anticipated him, and he had to repel perhaps the most wicked assault thus far encountered—brief in duration, but terrific in power and superhuman momentum.

The first few minutes we were staggered. Stragglers for the first time in all this fighting streamed to the rear in large numbers, choked up the roads, and causing a panic by their stampede and incoherent tales of frightful disaster. It was even reported at general headquarters that the enemy had burst entirely through, and supports were hurried up. Grant and Meade seated with their backs against the same tree, quietly listened to the officer who brought the report, and consulted a few moments in low tones. The orders for sending reinforcements were given, and for a little while not a word was spoken in the group of more than twenty officers. They but looked into each others' faces.

At length Grant says, with laconic emphasis, "I don't believe it." He was right. Long before that Hancock had recovered from the first shock, held his own awhile, and now was gaining ground. In forty minutes from this attack the enemy was completely beaten back with tremendous slaughter, and the loss of some hundreds of prisoners.

It was now nearly sunset. From one end of the line to the other not a shot could be heard. The day's work seemed over. Our line of tonight would be that of last night. The auguries were good. In five day's fighting we had lost heavily, but not more than the enemy. Our assaults had been futile, but the enemy's had been equally so; and it is by these massed assaults that he has ever achieved his victories over us.

The inference was clear that we had overmatched him fighting af his best and strongest.

Men separated in the heat of the day, now chancing to meet, congratulated each other. The rebels can't endure another such day, and we can, was the expressed conv'ction on all hands, and this statement epitomizes the situation at sunset.

The sun went down red. The smoke of the battle of more than two hundred thousand men destroying each other with villainous saltpeter through all the long hours of a long day, filled the vallies, and rested upon the hills of all this Wilderness, hung in lurid haze all around the horizon, and built a dense canopy overhead, beneath which this grand army of Freedom was preparing to rest against the morrow. Gens. Grant and Meade had retired to their tents. Quiet reigned, but during the reign of quiet the enemy was forging a thunderbolt.

Darkness and smoke were mingling in grim twilight, and fast deepening into thick gloom, when we were startled out of repose back into fierce excitement. The forged thunderbolt was sped, and by a master. A wild Rebel yell away to the right. We knew they had massed and were charging. We waited for the volley with which we knew Sedgwick would meet the onset. We thought it but a night attack to ascertain if we had changed our position. We were mistaken—it was more. They meant to break through, and they did. On Sedgwick's extreme right lay the 2d Brigade, 3d division of his corps, under Gen. Seymour, who had been assigned to it but two days before. The brigade is new to the 6th Corps, and is known as the Milroy brigade; connecting on the left by Shaler's and then Neill's brigades, the latter being a brigade of Getty's division that had not been sent to Hancock. These troops were at work intrenching when fallen upon. The enemy came down like a torrent, rolling and dashing in living waves and flooding up against the whole 6th Corps. The main line stood like a rock, but not so the extreme right. That flank was instantly and utterly turned. The rebel line was the longer, and surged around Seymour's brigade, tided over it and through it, beat against Shaler, and bore away his right regiments. All this done in less than ten minutes, perhaps not five. Seymour's men, seeing their pickets running back, and hearing the shouts of the rebels, who charged with all their chivalry, were smitten with panic, and, standing on no order of going, broke and fled in a credibly short time made their way through a mile and a half of woods to the plank road in the rear. They reported, in the frantic manner usual with stampeded men, the entire corps broken. Grant, as in Hancock's case, didn't believe it. He was right. Long before that Hancock had recovered from the first shock, held his own awhile, and now was gaining ground. In forty minutes from this attack the enemy was completely beaten back with tremendous slaughter, and the loss of some hundreds of prisoners.

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Proceedings of General Conference of the M. E. Church.

Seventh Day—May 10.

Conference opened with the usual religious service, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Reid, of East Genesee Conference.

Rev. Bishop Scott in the chair. The journal of yesterday was read. The call for petitions and memorials was read.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, Secretary of the American Bible Society, was introduced, and in an address of great neatness and eloquence, presented to the body the greetings and thanks of the Bible Society.

He remarked that the receipts of the past year were $500,000, greater by more than $100,000 than ever before. During the three years of the war the Bible Society has issued nearly 4,000,000 copies of the Word of God. The Rev. gentleman gave a detailed account of the working and success of the Society.

Leave of absence was granted to Rev. Bishop Janes to enable him to attend the anniversary of the Bible Society at New York.

A resolution, complimentary to the Rev. Dr. Taylor and the Bible Society, was passed.

A resolution expressive of pleasure in the action of the President of the United States in calling for prayer and thanksgiving to God for the success given our arms, and appointing a season for that purpose, at the close of the sermon this morning, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Education, appointed at the last General Conference, was presented and ordered to be printed.

Rev. Dr. Clark presented the report in part of the Committee on Ritual, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The business of the day was suspended for the purpose of hearing the semi-centennial sermon from the Rev. Bishop Morris, senior Bishop of the Church.

The 484th hymn was announced, beginning

"Lord, I believe a rest remains
For all thy people known,"

which, after being sung, was followed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Elliott, an aged divine of Missouri.

After the reading of the lessons and singing of another hymn, the venerable Bishop then proaeeded to preach.

BY SEGHMYER & YOSKAMP,
No. 343 LIBERTY street.
Just received in store—
75 bbls. Golden Syrup;
20 " N. O. Molasses;
100 tierces Cincinnati S. C. Hams, canvassed;
50 boxes Werk's Soap;
50 " Tobacco;
40 dozen Hand Brooms;
20 " Wooden Buckets;
20 " Wash Boards;
50 bbls Cut and Dry Tobacco;
2000 " assorted brands extra family Flour.
ap23

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE IN BIRMINGHAM.—That desirable piece of Property near McKnight & Duncan's Rolling Mill, having a
River Front of Four Hundred and Twenty-Five Feet,
(425 ft.) and extending back about Two Hundred feet. (200 ft.) Enquire of
FRED. L. THMSEN,
109 Fourth street, or 104 Second street,
my5-cm.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Four acres of ground, planted with choice fruit trees, shrubbery, raspberry, strawberry and grape vines.
GOOD FRAME DWELLING,
Barn, and other outhouses. Well of good water. Not far from the Woods' Run Station of the Fort Wayne and Manchester Railways.
Suitable for a city business man. Immediate possession given.
For terms and other information, apply to
S. S. BRYAN, Broker and Insurance Agent,
my11 59 4th street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orpans' Court of Allegheny county, dated April 20, 1864, the guardian of Ella V. and Ottvia G. McWilliams will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., a valuable lot of ground, with a two story brick building thereon erected, situate in the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, fronting 20 feet on Smithfield street (westwardly side) and extending back westwardly, preserving the same width, parallel with Second street, 62 feet and 6 inches, and being 60 feet southwardly from Second street. This property is well worth the attention of parties desiring a safe and profitable investment.
GEORGE McWILLIAMS, Guardian.
MARSHALL & BROWN Attorneys, 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. may23w:23w

ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH."—Rehearsals on MONDAY and THURSDAY evenings, at 7½ P. M., in Trinity Church School Room, through the 6th street gate. Music provided by the Committee.
WALTER P. MARSHALL,
Chairman of Committee on Concerts, &c.
J. T. WAMELINK,
Chorus Director.
my11:4t C. C. MELLOR, Pianist.

BOARDING,
FINE LARGE FRONT ROOM on the second floor, well suited for a gentleman and wife, or with a small family. Call at 67 GRANT STREET. my11:6t

CARPENTERS WANTED.—Ten or Twelve good Carpenters can find employment on the FAIR BUILDINGS, Allegheny City. The Customary wages of the city paid. Work every Saturday, or oftener if desired. Apply to the undersigned at the buildings,
my11:6t ENOS LAFLER, Foreman.

S. S. BRYAN,
Notary Public,
No. 59 FOURTH STREET,
OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. my11

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.
The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.
Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.
Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe2:1awd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF
Round Braid Shoe Laces,
To which we invite the attention of dealers.
SLATER & SOUTH,
my11 No. 54 Market street, 2d door from Third,

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL
se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have associated themselves together, IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, the co-partnership dating from April 1st, 1864.
JNO. H. HAMPTON,
my5-ow W. C. MORELAND.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe3:1y

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR
CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MNUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

H. SPANG.....C. R. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY IN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh.
se10:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

LINNEUS RHUBARB
Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at
J. KNOX'S,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

BLINN'S PATENT LAMP CHIMNEY CLEANER.—No more chimneys broken by cleaning—it cleans a chimney without washing, and is the only article in the market that cleans a chimney perfectly. For sale at the principal Lamp Stores and at the Lamp and Oil Store of
WELDON & KELLY, 164 Wood street,
mh23 Agents for the Manufacturers.

STORE SHADES
Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Forsythe and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. fe9

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of these beautiful and useful Candles For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
oct3 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

Moorhead Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEP'T.,
HARRISBURG, April 29th, 1864.

COL. JOHN P. GLASS, Pittsburgh:

Colonel—I am directed by Governor Curtin to inform you that you are authorized to recruit a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY, agreeable to commutation or order of the War Department of the 20th inst., from Col. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General, and attested as official by THOS. M. VINCENT, Ass't Adj. Gen. Very respectfully, &c.,
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Under the above authority the undersigned will proceed at once to organize a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY. Persons enlisting in this Regiment can assign themselves to the Sub-District of their own choice, and such Sub-Districts will get credit therefor, thus GUARANTEEING TO MEN the

Highest Bounties,

AND AFFORDING SUB-DISTRICTS THE GREATEST FACILITIES FOR FILLING THEIR QUOTAS SATISFACTORILY.

To each Company there will be 1 Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants, and 147 non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

No such opportunity may again offer to men desiring to serve their country in this favorite arm of the service. Applications from any part of Pennsylvania for authority to recruit men may be addressed to me at Harrisburg or Pittsburgh, but as the time is limited, such application must be made without delay.

JOHN P. GLASS, Colonel Commanding.

Recruiting Office, No. 65 FIFTH street, one door from Dispatch Building. may2:tf

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Monday, May 16, 1864, for two thousand (2,000) cavalry horses, to be delivered at the Government Stables in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, within fifty (50) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, well broken, full flushed, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high from five (5) to nine (9) years old, in good condition, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and strictly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

Should any United States officer guarantee the proposal of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.

All bidders and guarantors will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract, or to make the contract when awarded, will be followed by prosecution to the full extent of the law.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office, or to the United States Quartermaster, at Harrisburg, Penn.

Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contract, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Bids for fifty (50) horses and upward will be entertained.

Bids for the entire number of horses required are invited.

Payment will be promptly made on completion of contract.

No mares will be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any other information will be promptly given on application, personally or by letter.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

Purchase in the open market will be continued at Harrisburg until the contract is awarded. Price, one hundred and forty-five dollars ($145) per head. Payment made in Certificates of Indebtedness for eight (8) horses or more. my10

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF THE A. A. PRO. MAR. GEN.,
HARRISBURG, May 7, 1864.

ENROLLMENT.—CORRECTION OF LISTS, Circular No. 46.—1. The different Boards of Enrollment of Western Division, Pa., are required to immediately proceed to execute the sixth section of the Act of Congress, entitled an act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved February 24, 1864. [See paragraph III.

II. They will at once appoint the necessary enrolling officers for their respective districts, with instructions.

1. To enroll all persons whose names have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers in previous enrolments.

2. All persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft.

3. All Aliens who shall have declared their intentions to become citizens.

4. All persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, who have not been in such service for two years during the present war.

5. And all persons exempted under the provisions of the second section of the Enrolling Act, approved March 3, 1863, but not exempted under the provisions of the Act approved February 24, 1864.

III. The Boards of Enrollment will also at once proceed to strike from the enrollments upon satisfactory proof,

1. The names of all persons who have arrived at the age of forty-five years.

2. The names of all persons manifestly physically or mentally unfit for the service.

3. The names of such persons as are at this time actually and legally in the military or naval service of the United States.

4. The names of such persons as have served in the military or naval service two years or more during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

IV. To the end that all persons interested may have notice, and the object in view (a complete and accurate enrollment) promoted, District Provost Marshals are directed to publish the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th paragraphs of this order in authorized newspapers of their respective Districts.

* * * * * * *

J. V. BOMFORD,
Lt. Col. 16th U. S. Infantry,
A. A. P. M. Gen'l.

—In accordance with Circular No. 46, the Board of Enrollment 22d District of Penna. will be in session during THIS WEEK, from ten till one o'clock, and from two till five o'clock daily, for the purpose of carrying out its provisions.

Those districts that have not yet complied with Circular No. 46, should at once do so, as a final report is expected from this Board on MONDAY MORNING, 16th inst.

By order of the Board of Enrollment.
J. HERON FOSTER,
Captain and Provost Marshal 22d District Penna.
my10:5t

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION of the above Institution, Saturday, April 30th, 1864:

Amount of Deposits	$180,578 68
Amount of Interest due depositors May 1	3,674 08
Amount Contingent Fund	6,628 96—$190,681 67
ASSETS.	
First Liens on Real Estate	$ 99,323 67
U. S. 5-20 Bonds at par	51,400 00
U. S. Debt Certificates and Notes	15,469 16
Accrued Interest not collected	1,589 57
Office Furniture	150 00
Cash on hand	22,809 27—$190,681 67

The undersigned Auditing Committee have examined the books of the Institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.
H. CHILDS,
N. VORSTTLY,
W. B. COPELAND.
Pittsburgh, May 2d, 1864.

Deposits received DAILY and EVERY SATURDAY EVENING. Interest paid at SIX PER CENT per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, Pres't,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Hon. Thos. M. Howe	C. G. Hussey,
Wm. H. Smith,	Jacob Painter,
W. B. Copeland,	Nicholas Voeghtly.
Harvey Childs,	

OFFICE, 63 FOURTH SUREET.
my7:ow A. A. CARRIER, Treas.

NOTICE—The firm of WILSON, CARR & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th ult., JOHN A. WILSON having sold his interest in the firm to his late partners, JESSE W. CARR and DAVID McCANDLESS, who will continue the Wholesale Dry Goods business at 94 WOOD STREET, as heretofore.
The style of the firm will remain unchanged.
JOHN A. WILSON,
JESSE W. CARR,
DAVID M'CANDLESS.
PITTSBURGH, MAY 5, 1864. my6:ow

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, a designated DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENT of the
UNITED STATES.
By authority of the Treasury Department this Bank will receive subscriptions for the
Ten-Forty 5 per cent. gold bearing Bonds.
A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27:2m

HORNET RASPBERRY.
This is the largest RASPBERRY grown, and is of great excellence. We have a large supply of plants. Also, of Pilate, Imperial, Souchet, Franconia, Brinckles, Orange, &c.
J. KNOX,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership at Mahoning Furnace, Mahoning county, Ohio, under the name of M'CREERY, BAILEY & CO., for the purpose of making iron, mining coal, &c.
JOHN S. DILWORTH,
JAS. M. BAILEY,
my10:2w. HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 77, December Term, A. D. 1863. In Divorce, MARY McHENRY, by her next friend vs. JAMES McHENRY.
To the above named Respondent you are hereby notified and requested to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh on the FIRST MONDAY of June, A. D. 1864, then and there to answer the above named Complainant, and show cause why her prayer for Divorce, "A Vinculo Matrimonii" should not be granted.
JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 29, 1864-4t-11-8-w

OFFICE of CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY Co., Pa.)
Pittsburgh, May 9th, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS, &c.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 16TH INST., inclusive, for furnishing material and building a bridge over Duff's Run, on the Mt. Troy Turnpike, in Wilkins township. Bids for stone work so much per perch; for superstructure, by foot lineal. Plans and specifications may be seen on application.
By direction of the County Commissioners,
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.
may10:3td:4tw

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
BLACKSMITHS, RIVETERS,
Chippers, Fitters, Drillers and Laborers. The highest wages will be given. Apply at the Gun Boat Yard of TOMLINSON, HARTUPEE & CO., on the Monongahela river, near the Soho Bridge.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Reynolds & Townsend, was dissolved April 14, 1864, by mutual consent. Samuel Reynolds, having purchased the interest of Robert B. Townsend, will settle all the business of the late firm, and will continue the business of Manufacturing Saddlery Hardware and Malleable Iron Castings.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
ROBERT B. TOWNSEND.

Recommendation.
Having disposed of my interest in the firm of Reynolds & Townsend to Samuel Reynolds, who will continue the business, I would cheerfully recommend him to the former customers and the public in general.
my3-cw ROBERT B. TOWNSEND.

PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.
SECOND GRAND EXHIBITION.
A JOINT BENEFIT will be given for the SUBSISTENCE COMMITTEE on THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1864, at the ATHENÆUM, Liberty street. Great Western Band in attendance. Tickets, 50 CENTS. Can be had at all Book, Drug and Music Stores, and from the members.
EXERCISES COMMENCES at 8 O'CLOCK.
my7:ct

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the net earnings for the quarter ending March 31, ult., payable (free of Government tax,) on and after the 16th day of May, prox., at the general office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, to the stockholder whose stock is registered there, and at the Agency of the Company, (Messrs. Winslow, Lanfer & Co.,) No. 52 Wall street, New York, to the stockholders whose stock is registered there.

The transfer books of the Company will close at three o'clock p. m. on the 2d of May, prox., and will remain closed till ten o'clock a. m. on the 17th of May thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ap13-1d W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—ALLEN DUNN will be a candidate for the office of county Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. ap30:1c

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:1c

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19.

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

SILVER PEARL SOAP.
CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.
ole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.
Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,
and various
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.
Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the
SILVER PEARL SOAP
o notquire bollingo half the rubbing, which oder course saves the wear and tear.
SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glasswaare, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the
SILVER PEARL SOAP
is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowled it the greatest discovery of the age.
This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions
Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.
Liberal discount to the taade.
Merchants from abroad will do well to call at
CRUMPTON & CO.'S,
367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.
Beware of all imita ions. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SHELL as secured by the invertor by National copy-right.
mh8:tf

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable
For Spring and Summer Sales.
Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.
We also have a large line of PIECE CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.
mh3:1m H. CHILDS & CO.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh23

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
at
PITTOCK'S,
opposite Postoffice.
mh25

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—
Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Age

SCHOOL AT EVERGREEN.—The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864. A limited number of young Ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. Information in detail furnished on the premises, at Evergreen Hamlet, or on written application to
Care of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh.
ap23:tf S. HUME, Principal.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Gredi Seal and Heidsick Champagne, in store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
oct3 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
IMPROVED FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
AGENTS,
No. 27 Fifth street,
ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAW MILLS.
M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield,
no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and
GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.
J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
E. FICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
Ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH,
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,
de21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

WALL PAPER.—
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS,
Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at
FORSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

NOW OPENED.
The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c.
Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.
SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at
H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond
ap21

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, May 5th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 15th instant, for furnishing the Cross Ties and Stringers required for about one mile of track.
The amount required will be about 10,560 feet lineal of Stringers and about 9,240 feet lineal of Cross Ties. Stringers to be of white pine, 8 by 7 inches and 20 to 24 feet long; and Cross Ties to be of white oak, 4 by 6 inches, and 7 feet long. All to be delivered on the line of the road between the city line and the Cemetery, about the 25th inst.
Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Timber," and addressed to
JAMES VERNER,
my7-1d President C. P. R. Co.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst. The United States excise tax will be paid by the Bank.
my4:ow H. M. MURRAY, Cash.

ALLEGHENY BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.
my4:ow J. W. COOK, Cash.

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY has THIS DAY declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, payable to the stockholders on or after the 13th inst.
F. M. GORDON,
my4:ow Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 2, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of all taxes.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
my4:ow Cash.

MECHANICS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of Government tax.
G. D. McGREW,
my4:3t Cash.

PROPOSALS.

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 26th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of the following.
The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, as adopted by the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.
The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.
C. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.
ap21:7w-1t-a-w

PROPOSALS FOR PROJECTILES.—By order of the Chief of Ordnance, Army of the United States, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock m., on the 13th instant, for the delivery, at the Allegheny Arsenal, of ten thousand (10,000) 12 pdr gun shells, and five thousand (5,000) 12 pdr gun spherical case shot, made of gray or mottled iron of good quality, cast in sand, and reamed and tapped for the Bormann fuze. They will be inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, at the foundries where cast, and delivered free of charge for transportation or handling at this Arsenal.
Drawings and samples can be seen at Allegheny Arsenal.
Deliveries must be made at the rate of

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL BY J. W. KENNEDY, OF "KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW."

National Banks	Delaware Banks.
U.S. Legal Tender Not's	Canada Banks.*
New York City Banks.	Ohio
Baltimore City Banks.	Kentucky
Indiana State Bank.	
PENNSYLVANIA—	PITTSBURGH BANKS
Allegheny Bank.	Iron City Bank.
Bank of Pittsburgh*	Mechanics Bank.
Citizens Bank.	Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.
Exchange Bank.	
PENNSYLVANIA—	COUNTRY BANKS.
Allentown Bank.	Easton Bank.
Bank of Beaver Co.*	Farmers' Bank, Bucks County.
Bank of Catasauqua.	Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
Bank of Chester Co.	Mauch Chunk Bank.
Bank of Danville.	Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
Bank of Delaware Co., Chester.	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Easton.
Bank of Fayette Co.,* Uniontown.	Monongahela Bank,* Brownsville.
Bank of Germantown.	Union Bank, Reading.
Bank of Montgomery Co., Norristown.	
Bank of Phoenixville.	
Boylestown Bank.	
NEW JERSEY BANKS.	
Bordentown Banking Company.	Mechanics' Bank.
Burlington Bank.	Millville Bank.
Burlington County B'k	Mount Holly Bank.
Cumberland Bank.	Princeton Bank.
Farmers' Bank.	Salem Banking Co.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.	State Bank, Camden.
Gloucester Co. Bank.	State Bank, N. B.
Jamberrville Bank.	State Bank, Newark.
Mechanics' Bank of Burlington.	Trenton Banking Co.
	Union Bank, Frenchtown.

*Denotes Specie Paying Banks.

Currency, or Unbankable Funds.

Maine	¼	Indiana Stock Bks...	1
Vermont	¼	Michigan	1
New Hampshire	¼	Iowa	1
Massachusetts	¼	Maryland Country Banks	1
Rhode Island	¼	Virginia, Wheeling	1
Connecticut	¼	Missouri	1
New York Country Banks	¼	Illinois	1
New Jersey	¼	Wisconsin	1
Pennsylvania	¼	Dist. Columbia	2

Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, New Orleans and Eastern Virginia Bank Notes are unsaleable.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 11.

GOLD, an almost unerring barometer of the war atmosphere, advanced to-day from 69½ to 76 at the New York Stock Board. Does this indicate some hidden reverse to our gallant army, or is it the painful apprehension of some disasters that may yet befal it. The stupendous work before it — the magnitude of its responsibilities, may justly excite forebodings of the final result, but when we consider what it has already achieved, within a few days, we can at least cherish a well grounded hope of a complete triumph. The rapid succession of important intelligence from the seat of war engrosses the attention of all business circles, and transactions are very much curtailed. The operations at the Eastern Stock Boards are narrowed down to less than a half of the usual amount of sales. Parties owning stock are awaiting hopefully the issue of the advance movement in Virginia.

—The net earnings of the Columbia Oil Company during the month of April, were $111,000 out of which the stockholders receive a dividend of ten dollars on each share of stock. This is one of the most affluent oil companies in existence. Its oil property is in the very heart of the petroleum region, and the products of its numerous wells are almost incalculable. The company usually divides from eight to ten dollars on each share of stock every month, and could have made it eleven dollars for April if it had seen fit to do so. Its stock is held at about $3 0 a share, but by a recent act of the Legislature the present capital stock will be divided into a greater number of shares, which will reduce the price to about $1 00 as the par value.

—The latest *Mining Gazette*, published at Houghton, Lake Superior, has the earnings of the seven most developed mines of Lake Superior for the year 1863, with the following remarkable results, showing that they average about 150 per cent. per annum on their entire original investment. This certainly looks like a permanent business, and a paying one:

	Actual cost per share.	Total invest't	Div'd 1863 per sh'e	Total.
Cliff Mine	$5 50	$111,000	$16 00	$320,000
Quincy Mine	10 50	200,000	$16 00	320,000
Minnesota	3 20	69,000	11 00	220,000
Pewabic	3 75	75,000	10 00	200,000
Franklin	3 00	170,000	3 00	60,000
Central	5 00	100,000	2 50	50,000
National	5 50	110,000	2 00	40,000
Total		$835,000		$1,210,000

—Copper Stocks at the Boston Board, on Tuesday, were steady at the following quotations:

Central	65	Pewable	55
Franklin	50¼	Quincy	88
Hancock	12¾	Rockland	12¼
Huron	38	Superior	9½
Minnesota	63½	Isle Royale	20

The iron interests are not given, but it is stated that some of the Iron Ore Mining Companies have earned from 50 to 100 per cent. on their capital, and expect to increase their profits materially this year, owing to the great demand for Lake Superior ores.

—The brokers of Chicago have postponed the time for the new currency arrangement until the first of next July. They are disposed to let the subject "regulating the currency" practically alone until that time. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Under the influence of the action of the meeting of bankers on Saturday evening, postponing the time to the 1st of July for making legal tender notes the currency basis, they were weak to-day, with a disposition to sell. Many bankers had gathered, and were holding considerable sums of greenbacks in anticipation of the new era, but the postponement of the event has disposed them to sell, consequently gold could be had at ½@¾ premium, and even lower, with no purchasers.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New York, on Saturday, May 7, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 30:

Decrease in loans	$1,777,509
Decrease in Specie	752,503
Decrease in Circulation	32,146
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	3,677,234

These returns present no feature of interest except the continued gain on the deposit average—which is significant of the ease in the Money Market, in the absence of any decided demand either from the Merchants or the Brokers. The Loans are nearly two millions lower than last Monday.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$12,957,515	12,954,178	Inc.	$6,660
Loans	39,770,436	40,080,920	Inc.	314,484
Specie	3,972,849	3,971,800	Dec.	1,949
Legal Tenders	14,310,324	14,469,389	Inc.	159,065
Due from Banks	2,730,840	2,825,735	Inc.	95,195
Due to Banks	6,374,531	6,430,275	Inc.	55,744
Deposits	37,758,833	38,242,708	Inc.	483,875
Circulation	2,241,885	2,235,547	Dec.	6,338

The statement of bank averages the past week is marked with no unusual feature. There has been an increase of $311,484 of loans; $133,627 of legal tender notes, and $483,872 of deposits. The specie and the circulation both decreased slightly.

—Of Printing Cloths the Providence *Journal* of May 7th says that goods are firm. The following are the sales: 1,000 pieces, 52x52 at 14½c; 5,000 do 50x60, 13½; 12,500 do, 55x64, 15¾c; 5,000 do. 55x 0, 16c, heavy; 5,000 do, 60x64, 17¼c; 18,000 do, 60x 4, 17¼c; 3,000 do, 60x64, 17¾c; 4,000 do, 64x64,17c early in the week; 2,000 do, 64x64, 17¾c 52,000 do, 64x64, 17¾c; 5,000 do, 64x64, 17¾c; 26,000 do, 64x64 18c; 8,000 do, 64x51, 18¾c; and 15,000 do, 64x64, 18½c, heavy. Total, 133,500 pieces.

New York Cattle Market.

BULL'S HEAD, *Monday*, May 9.—The Beef Cattle market opened this morning at Allerton's with about 3,000 head of bullocks on sale, of a general average quality far exceeding that of most of the weeks this spring. Some of the droves are really excellent, such as we have been often told that we should not see from Illinois again this year. But we do see them to-day, and we see them sell as high as at any of the previous high markets, and some whole droves will very nearly, perhaps quite, average 17c per pound upon the net weight. We are sure that the asking price of all first class bullocks is full 1c. ₱ lb more than last week, and in many cases butchers have paid that, though very reluctantly, which has made trade slow, and thrown a good deal of it that is usually transacted in the morning over the closing day. It is thought by butchers that by holding back pretty firmly they would have been able to hold all but the very first class of cattle at last week's prices, if the Government agents had not been seen to be purchasing freely, though they only took 240 out of the number here to-day; but that was enough to alarm buyers and give more confidence to the sellers, and they fixed the prices of all passably good stock at 15@17c. per ₱ lb., and held firm at that, and got their demands, with pretty high estimates of weight. Of course there are some tails of droves and scattering lots that will sell at lower rates, but the number that sell below 14c ₱ lb is very small, and we estimate the average of the market at 15½c. We can not say that the market is likely at this, because we have often seen the same number of cattle sold in half of the time. The advance of price is owing entirely to the short supply. It looks now as though we should not count thirty-five hundred at all the market-places for the week. The weather is remarkably warm for the season, which really lessens the demand for beef, so that we do not need so large a supply as usual, particularly at the present enormously high rates. It is a positive duty of everybody to economize in the consumption of meat, while it rules as high as at present. There is a great scarcity of sheep to-day, and sellers are able on that account to get an advance of about a cent ₱ a pound, upon sheared sheep, which is the most salable, and bring 6½@7¾c ₱ lb, live weight. The price of wool pelts has fallen to 50 cents, since the receipt of late news from the South. The supply of live hogs is very light, and consequently they were in no demand at a slight advance upon last week's quotations, which were 7¼@8¾c ₱ lb. Any great addition to the stock will stop the advance.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

The receipts of lumber during the past week have been rather more liberal. At the river pine is selling at $30@32. Hemlock at $22, and shingles at $5. Rates at the various yards have not yet been established.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, May 12th, 1864.

Business was only moderately active. The demand for the leading articles was light. The excitement in regard to the war in Virginia occupies a large share of public attention, in consequence of which the sales were few and far between. The weather was changeable—we had a steady rain during the largest portion of the day. Our rivers are in fair navigable order. Freights to the various points are becoming scarce, boats finding considerable difficulty in picking up a trip. The Major Anderson came in with a good trip. She will leave for Cincinnati at noon. The new steamer Montana did not get off last evening. She will depart at nine o'clock. The Arcola will cut loose for Louisville this afternoon. The Kenton is announced for St. Louis this day. The Damsel is announced for Nashville. The Armenia will leave for St. Louis in a few days. The New York arrived from Louisville with a fair trip. Among the sales we note as follows:

POTATOES—The market was firm and sales were regular at previous prices; sales 50 bbls at $3 50; 70 bbls do at $4 00; 129 sks do at $1 30.

CHEESE—The receipts of new are increasing; sales 70 bxs at 13@14c.

FISH—The market was steady with a good demand; sales 25 hf bbls lake herring at $6 50; Mackerel, sales 20 hf bbls No. 3 large $7 00.

GROCERIES—We have no change to notice. The demand was fair and sales regular; molasses, sales of 25 bbls at $1 10; sugar, sales 5 hds prime orleans 18@19c; 2 do P Rico 18½; other kinds were unchanged.

COFFEE—Was unchanged; sales 20 sks Rio 47@47½.

RICE—Sales 10 bbls Rangoon at 12c.

WHISKY—Was unsettled, dealers scarcely knowing what price to demand, we quote nominally at $1 25.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was fair and sales continued regular. Sales of 100 bushels apples at 10¼@11c. Peaches—Sales of 50 bushels choice, 18@18½.

SALT—The demand continues limited. Sales 50 bbls, $2 40

BACON—The market remains firm, with a good demand for home use and for export. The supply on hand is not large. Prices have undergone no change. The receipts by the river were nr. Among the sales we note: Shoulders—Sales 10,000 lbs at 12¼@12¾c. Sides—Sales 5,000 lbs ribbed at 13¾. Plain Hams—Sales 6,000 lbs 17c@17¼c; S. C. Hams—Sales 3,500 lbs at 19c; canvassed do—Sales 2,000 lbs at 21c. Sales 8,000 lbs shoulders at 12¾@13c; 7,000 lbs ribbed sides at 13¼@13¾c; 6,000 lbs plain hams at 17¼c; 5,000 lbs S. C. hams at 19c.

DRIED BEEF was in fair demand. The stock on hand is not large. Former prices have been well maintained. Sales 1,200 lbs sugar cured at 15¾@16c.

LARD OIL was in fair request. Sales 25 bbls No 1 at $1 15; 10 do No 2 at $1 05 per gallon.

LARD—The demand being limited, sales were likewise at 14½c; the stock on hand is not large.

MESS PORK—Holders were firm in their views at $27 50@28.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The demand was restricted to small lots to meet the wants of the local trade; buyers ask a larger concession than holders are willing to submit to, hence we have but few sales to record; the principle portion of the receipts that arrived are consigned to the eastern market; we note sales of 140 bbls from store, extra fine, at $7 50@8, as per quality; 100 bbls extra at $7; 75 bbls do; extra fine at $7 75 per bbl.

HAY—Was in good demand, the supply being insufficient to meet the wants of the home trade. Sales of 6 loads scales at $33@40.

BUTTER—The receipts are steadily increasing. Dealers take hold very sparingly. Sales 14 pkgs fresh roll at 20@25c.

EGGS—The market was stationary, the supply being fully up to the demand. Sales of 18 bbls, in lots, at 15½@16c per doz.

GRAIN—Was in fair request; there was, however, but little to operate on—the principle portion coming in had been promptly disposed of. Corn was in good request; sales of 1 car Shelled at $1 38, 3 do at $1 36. Oats were active at full rates; sales 400 bus at 90c. Wheat was dull, there being no demand. Other articles unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Thursday, May 12, 1864.

Business was not very active, there being a difference of opinion as to the rates—prices, at least. The lots sold exhibited but few changes. The only sales made were in crude; other descriptions were neglected. The difficulty of shipping East no doubt operates as a check. The receipts for the past two days were limited; about 1,100 bbls. The steamers find some difficulty in reaching Oil City on account of the scarcity of water. The Echo No. 2 arrived. The Urilda and Ida Reese were due last evening. Among the sales we note as follows:

Crude—The market was unsettled, with moderate demand, but no two dealers held the same views in regard to prices. The sales of Crude, packages included, were 200 bbls on wharf at 28¼c; 300 do, 28c; 700 do, 28c; 300 do, 28¼c. It may be proper to state that some dealers were holding out for 28c, but we could learn of no sales above what we have noted. Sales in bulk, or barrels returned, at 200 bbls at 23½; 50 do; 23¾; 250 do, 23¾c. We know of one dealer, having great faith in prices going up, refusing to sell below 24c.

Refined—We did not learn of a single transaction; holders take matters coolly and are not disposed to hurry sales; they say they can wait; prices were too uncertain to quote correctly.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

North American Co, 167 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Lecesco Co, 41 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Standard Co., 395 bbls refined oil for N. Y.

Same do, 51 bbls benzine for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J Gallagher, 142; J R McCune, 149; Fisher, 295; W P Logan; 176; Davis & Stewart, 20; Total, 704.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 1,560 head. The market is dull at about former rates; first-quality steers are selling at from 15½@16c; second quality at 14½@15c and common at 13@14c as to quality. A few choice cattle sold at 17c ₱ lb; 300 head sold to go to Baltimore within the same range of prices. The market closed still; the butchers are buying in a small way, to supply their immediate wants.

Cows are unchanged; 200 head sold at from $25 up to $65 ₱ head, as to quality.

Sheep are dull; 4,000 head arrived and sold at from 8@10½c ₱ lb gross for wool sheep, as to quality.

Hogs are dull and lower; 3,800 head sold at from $10@13 the 100 lbs net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,400 head from Pennsylvania.

125 head from Ohio.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 200 head this week. The market is firm at fully former rates. Springers are selling at from $25@40, and Cow and Calf at from $30 up to $65 ₱ head, according to quality.

Calves—About 40 head sold at from 7@8½c ₱ lb, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are fair this week, reaching about 4,000 head. The market is dull, but prices are without any material change. Clipped Sheep are selling at from 6@7¼c, and wooled do at from 9@10¼c ₱ lb, gross, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 3,800 head; the market is dull, and prices have declined; sales are making at from $10@13 the 100 lbs, net, as to quality.

2,370 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $11@12 50 the 100 lbs, net.

1,120 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $10 up to $13 the 100 lbs, net, as to quality.

Army Awards at Cincinnati.

Major E. Du Barry, Commissary of Subsistence at this point, made the following awards for stores to-day. The contracts for meat have not yet been decided upon, but probably will be to day:

BEANS.

135,000 lbs, E. Harper & Sons, $4 85.
50,000 " Dunlery & Towler, $4 85.
100,000 " L. & M. Stone, $4 83.
50,000 " J. M. Woodbridge, $4 50.

CORN MEAL.

10,000 lbs, G. & H. Mulhauser, $2 70.

RICE.

50,000 lbs, Brown, Buttle & Co., $11 86¾.

HOMINY.

50,000 lbs, Horner & Goff, $3 70.

STAR CANDLES.

25,000 lbs, Jones & Conahan, $22 97.

Cincinnati Hay and Straw Market.

The arrivals of wagon hay during the past week have been quite fair, but the demand has been good, and sales were made at full prices. The asking rates were as follows:

Hay—Loose, ₱ ton	$30@32
" Baled "	30@33

Straw—There has been no change of importance in the market for straw. The receipts are about equal to the demand, and the market rules steady at the following rates:

Rye Straw, ₱ ton	$26@28
Wheat " "	18@22

Sheaf Oats—None in market, and quotations nominal.

Memphis Cotton Market.

There was no change in cotton to-day, and but little changed hands. Holders are "holding off," and do not display much anxiety to sell, in expectancy of still higher rates. We quote:

Middling Fair	75c
Good Middling	72@74c
Strict Middling	70c
Middling	69c
Low Middling	66c
Good Ordinary	64@66c
Ordinary	61@62c
Low Ordinary	54c
	52c

Exports of Boots and Shoes from Boston.

The shipping list says that for California the inquiry has been moderate and the shipments to that market light. No exports from this port to San Francisco the past week, but from New York 162 cases has been forwarded.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:

For the week, cases	1,044	1 135
Since January 1	27,308	19,861
Total	28,362	20,996

Showing an increase compared with last year of 7,356 cases.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO TO-DAY AT BODMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

10 hhds and 14 boxes, as follows:

2 hhds old Kentucky lugs; 1 at $5.00, 1 at $7.00.
2 hhds Kentucky; 1 at 34.20, 1 at $6.00, 1 at $7.50.
8 hhds Mason county, private sale, at $12,00, $13,00 and $18,00. 14 boxes Indiana and Kentucky, ranging from $2,50 to $17,00. Receipts light.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
New York	Lightner	Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Julia	Conlson	Zanesville.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE River last evening at twilight. There were seven feet eight inches in the channel and swelling. From the amount of rain that has fallen during the past two days another rise may be looked for.

THE magnificent side-wheel steamer Major Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati to-day. She is in charge of Capt. C. A. Dravo, an experienced officer and a clever gentleman. Passengers who have traveled on her, speak in flattering terms of her appointments.

THE fine packet Arcola, Captain A. C. McCallum, Jr., leaves to-day for Cincinnati. Having changed hands at that point, Captain McCallum will hand her over to the new owners. She is one of the best boats of her class. Our best wishes attend her.

THE new steamer Cherokee, W. B. Dravo, is announced for St. Louis. This boat was built expressly for a packet between that port and this city. Captain Dravo is an officer of considerable experience; he knows what kind of a boat to build for the trade, and knows how to command one afterwards.

THE fine side-wheel packet Major Anderson, Captain Draw, being unavoidable detained, will leave this day for Cincinnati, at noon. The speed and accommodations of this boat are unsurpassed. The first clerk is Mr. W. G. Temple, a clever and attentive officer. We take pleasure in recommending the boat and officers.

IT was reported at the landing yesterday afternoon that the steamer Silver Cloud, No. 2, Capt. Conway, was sunk on Tuesday in the Cumberland river, forty miles below Nashville. It was said she could be raised. No other particulars given.

THE splendid passenger steamer Kenton, Captain Dunlap, leaves on this day for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. The Kenton is one of the best boats in the trade, has excellent speed, superior accommodations, and careful and experienced officers. Capt Dunlap is one of the best officers of our acquaintance. He is a thorough steamboatman and a clever gentleman. He has hosts of friends and deserves them all. He is ably assisted by Capt. Sharp Hemphill, one of nature's noblemen. We don't wonder at the popularity of the Kenton.

The new steamer Montana, Capt. Throckmorton, the splendid Missouri river packet will depart this day for that stream. This boat, during the past week, has been visited by a lage number of steamboat men and others. Her merits have been well canvassed, and there seems to be but one opinion among steamboat men who understand the navigation of that stream. If we were to relate a portion of the good things said concerning her general adaptation and other good qualities Capt T. would have a just right to feel proud of his last production. The Captain has built boats at our city for the last twenty years. The Montana far surpasses them all in everything that pertains to a first-class Missouri packet. Our best wishes attend Capt. Throckmorton. The clerk and part owner is Mr. J. E. Gorman, an old Pittsburgher, and one of the best clerks that can be found on any river. We have known him intimately for many years, and take pleasure in noticing his correct business habits and gentlemanly deportment. What he don't know about his department is not worth learning. May the largest success attend the Montana and her enterprising owners.

STEAMER SILVER CLOUD, ST. LOUIS, May 7, 1864.

DEAR SIR—We are now holding forth as the Friday packet from here to Nashville. Left last evening with pretty good trip, and will arrive at Cairo at noon to-day. Have on board, on a pleasure trip, Captain William G. H. Zecker and lady, of the 9th Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia; also, the Adjutant of the 7th Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and a party of ladies, and are having a very nice time. Can not say when we will return to Pittsburgh. We are coming back from Nashville to St. Louis. Plenty of tonnage in port for all use. Plenty of water, and not much freight. Business in St. Louis is dull. Capt. Conway sends his regards. Yours, truly, CHAS. M.

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from Wednesday's *Commercial:*

The river has risen five inches during the twenty-four hour ending last night. There is fifteen feet hence to Louisville, six and a half feet in the canal, and four and a half feet in the Indiana chute over the falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with nine feet from Portland to Cairo. There is four feet in the Cumberland. There is four and a half feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky River is in a fair navigable condition, with five feet from Cogar's Landing to the mouth.

The Nevada and Leonidas, from Pittsburgh, and Goody Friends, from Nashville, include the arrivals, outside of the local packets, all with fair trips.

The Allegheny Belle, No. 4, with a couple of barges in tow; Nashville Shamrock, and Aurora, left for the Kanawha River last night with eleven hundred horses and five hundred cavalry. The Telegraph also took five hundred horses for the mouth of the Kenawha, in addition to her regular trip for Big Sandy.

Captain Charles Landon, late of Ladonia, we unders and, lately purchased the Jas. A. Fisher, at Nashville, for $14,000.

The Delaware, recently out of the Kanawha, is loading with pig iron for Pittsburgh at Portsmouth. She will fill out at Gallipolis.

Government secured several steamers—the Iatan and Ruth an, Island City and Prairie State to take mules, wagons, &c., to Duval's Bluff, White river.

Capt. J. G Copelin has a dispatch dated Omaha the 9th, stating that the Welc me passed up that morning, and that the river was falling. Mr. Hillard sent the dispatch. Mr. J. F. Young has sold to Capt. Henry G. Carson his one-eighth of the steamer Commercial, for $17,000, which is at the rate of $136,000 for the whole boat. Mr. Young has retired from the office of the boat, and makes his usual sojourn East. He bought into the Continental at the rate of $90,000. The great steamer Empress arrived from New Orleans last evening, and will soon be ready to depart again.

LOUISVILLE.

The river at this point continues to fall, with six feet two inches water in the channel, and four feet two inches in the pass on the falls. The river has been steadily receding the past forty-eight hours, and during that time the fall at the head of the falls was fully six inches, or about one and a half feet at Portland.

The weather has been beautifully clear and pleasant, though rather warm.

On the last trip of the Liberty No. 2 from Memphis, one of the lady passengers was delivered of a fine boy. The youngster is represented as a gay and festive little sucker, and was presented by the passengers and officers with a fine silver cup. He was christened Liberty, and if he is as fast as his namesake, he is likely to go through the world as rapidly as chain lightning.

The Edward Walsh made two narrow escapes from sinking on her last trip. She was first run into by the Gladiator, which tore off all the after part of one of her guards, and while at Paducah the steamer Illinois, to make her look more ship-shape, run into her and demolished the other side.

ST. LOUIS.

We condense the following from the *Democrat:*

No change of any consequence in the rivers since last report. There is plenty of water to New Orleans, to Keokuk, to Lasalle, and in the Ohio. The Missouri is rising slowly about St. Joseph, but stationary below Leavenworth, with good prospects of a little improvement.

The weather was warm yesterday, but the atmosphere was cooled by a fine shower during the afternoon.

River business is good. The excess of tonnage promises to quickly cease.

The brilliant W. R Arthur returned on Sunday night, having been to Clarksville, on the Cumberland, and to Memphis. She will load for New Orleans. We are glad to see friend Stant. J. Batchelor, clerk, enjoying himself on board.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Head & Metzgar, 9 sacks potatoes, 1 bbl eggs; C C Douglas, 1 bx sugar; J Daub, 9 bbls eggs; McElroy & Co, 50 doz brooms; J B Campbell, 50 hlf bbls fish; Means & Co, 20 do herring; E Heazelton, 25 do do; J Mitchell, 1 car potatoes; Col. Cross, 4 cars hay; L H Voight, 49 bbls apples; F Van Gordon, 5 bbls bacon; Lippencott & Co, 1 saw on board; A Holston, 1 barrel mdse; C Parker, 2 bbls whiskey. B Wolf, 3 bdls hoes; Adams & McK, 1 pkg; C H Merrick, 50 rolls R paper; W P Townsend, 12 casks, 3 bxs, 12 bdls wire; H Gerwig & Co, 5 bales yarn, 3 reels do, 3 bdls lath; J Flory, 1 bbl eggs; B Wolf, jr., 1 bx matches; P H Laufman, 1 box batchets, 1 do axes; S Fahnestock, 1 box hatchets, 1 do axes; C O'Rouke, 14 wheelbarrows, 1 pkg; G Armstrong, 2 pkgs; 1 Reamer, 1 car bbls; W Maloney, 1 car scrap iron; Hichcock & M'C., 89 sacks barley.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Newmeyer & Co, 2 bxs axes; A B Keevil, 5 bbls fruit, Charlotte Biume, 1 melodeon; L H Voigt, 68 sks potatoes; O Hamlin & Kowen, 3 bbls apples; H A Howell, 1 bbl flour; L H Voigt, 240 bbls potatoes; C W Batchelor, 1 car lumber; J Hall & Co, 5 horse racks; J Lindsay, 1 bbl whisky; C P Whitney & Co, 1 car lumber; Hubbard & Elliott, 13 rolls leather; C P Markle, 18 bds paper; R S Jenny & Co, 5 barrels eggs, 2 barrels eggs; B Mox, 5 bgs flax seed; H J Collins, 24 chimney tops, 836 water pipes; G F Gleason, 9 bbls potatoes, 4 do oat meal, 2 do barley, 10 half bbls barley; R Dalzell, 19 bxs cheese; C Holzman, 154 bdls shovel handles; Hulbert & Renshaw, 6 bbls oat meal; L H Voigt, 4 bbls apples; Lippincott & Co, 750 doz handles; H Riddle, 14 bxs cheese; B S Jenny, 11 bbls dried apples; Hallman and R, 16 kegs scrap iron; B S Sackler, 24 bbls eggs; Christ Koenig, 6 tubs cheese; J Palmer, 55 bbls oil; Thomas Davis, 5 hhds tobacco; S Bradley, 5 bxs soap; J W Buckwalter, 5 pkgs; Singer & Co, 1 pkg; J P Kaufman, 2 bxs; Hobbie, 6 bdls rockers; Knox & Co, 288 sacks of ship stuffs; McWhinery & Hare, 1 box leather; J D Bravo, 3 boxes blasting powder; J C & W H Lippencott, 2 do do; Hays & Co, 2 rolls leather, J T Hog, 1 bbl corn.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 2 cars iron; Forsythe, Bros & Co, 74 bbls refined oil; Mr Bryam, 16 sks oats; J Barclay, 12 sks potatoes; J Coleman, 5 rolls leather, 6 bbls eggs, 4 bgs rags, 1 bag beef tails.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER MAJOR ANDERSON—Spencer & McKay, 7 empty bbls; W Jones, 1 bx; Standard Oil Co, 834 empty bbls; W F Beck & Co, 3 pkgs; I I Garet, 5 bbls oil; Ordseco Oil Co, 11 oil bbls; W Stewart, 11 bbls oil; Rea & Keil, 3 sacks feed; Renshaw, J Myers & Son, 11 pkgs; McCully & Co, 2 pkgs; J A Caughey & Co, 150 bbls; H Cotterell; 4 bales rags; J Dalzell & Son, 25 bbls lard; Hostetter, 40 bbls liquor; M B Snyder, 123 sks meal; J Nimrick, 11 pkgs furniture; Clark & Co, 1 bx and 3 bales m d, 375 bbls whisky; 500 bxs candles; 12 bales rags; M G Price, lot of sundries; G H & Co, 100 bbls whiskey; steamer Cherokee, lot of furniture.

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